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(54) **ANTIBODIES TO MUC16 AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF**(75) Inventors: **David Spriggs**, New York, NY (US); **Dharmarao Thapi**, Bayside Hills, NY (US)(73) Assignee: **Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center**, New York, NY (US)

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C07K 16/30 (2006.01)
A61K 39/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **C07K 16/3092** (2013.01); **A61K 2039/505** (2013.01); **A61K 2039/5156** (2013.01); **C07K 2317/33** (2013.01); **C07K 2317/34** (2013.01); **C07K 2317/622** (2013.01); **C07K 2317/77** (2013.01); **C07K 2317/92** (2013.01); **C07K 2319/02** (2013.01); **C07K 2319/03** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner — Sheela J Huff*(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Jones Day(57) **ABSTRACT**

The invention provides antibodies, and antigen-binding fragments thereof, that specifically bind to a polypeptide, or antigenic portion thereof, wherein the polypeptide is selected from a) MUC16 ectodomain polypeptide, b) MUC16 cytoplasmic domain polypeptide, and c) MUC16 extracellular domain polypeptide that contains a cysteine loop polypeptide. The invention's antibodies and compositions containing them are useful in diagnostic and therapeutic applications for diseases in which MUC16 is overexpressed, such as cancer.

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Peptide 1 near Cleavage Site:
NFSPLARRVDRVAIYEE (SEQ ID NO:01)

Peptide 2 before Transmembrane:
TLDRSSVLVDGYSPNRNE (SEQ ID NO:02)

Peptide 3 inside Transmembrane:
CGVLVTTRRKKEGEYNVQQQ (SEQ ID NO:03)

FIGURE 1

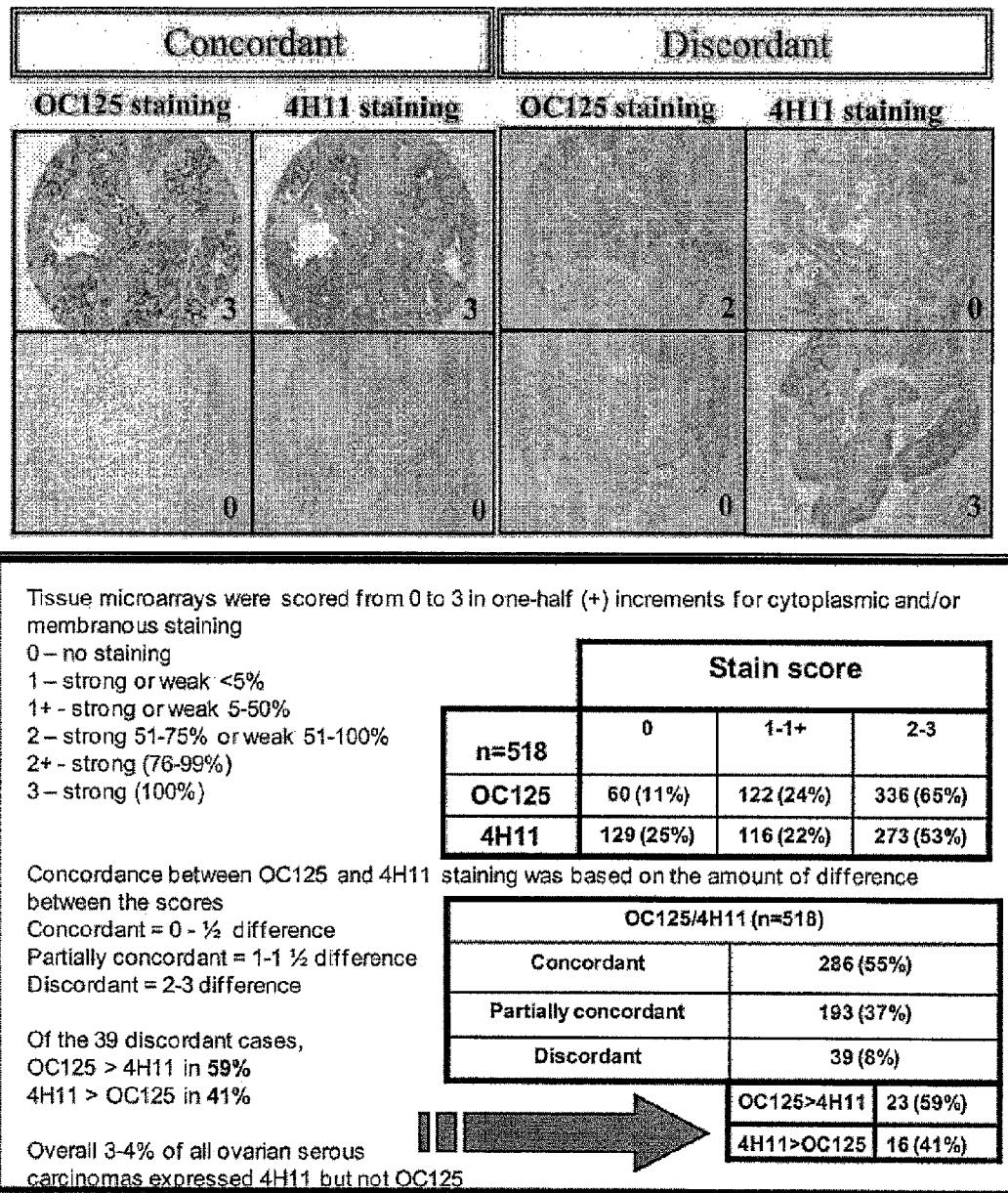


FIGURE 2



FIGURE 3A

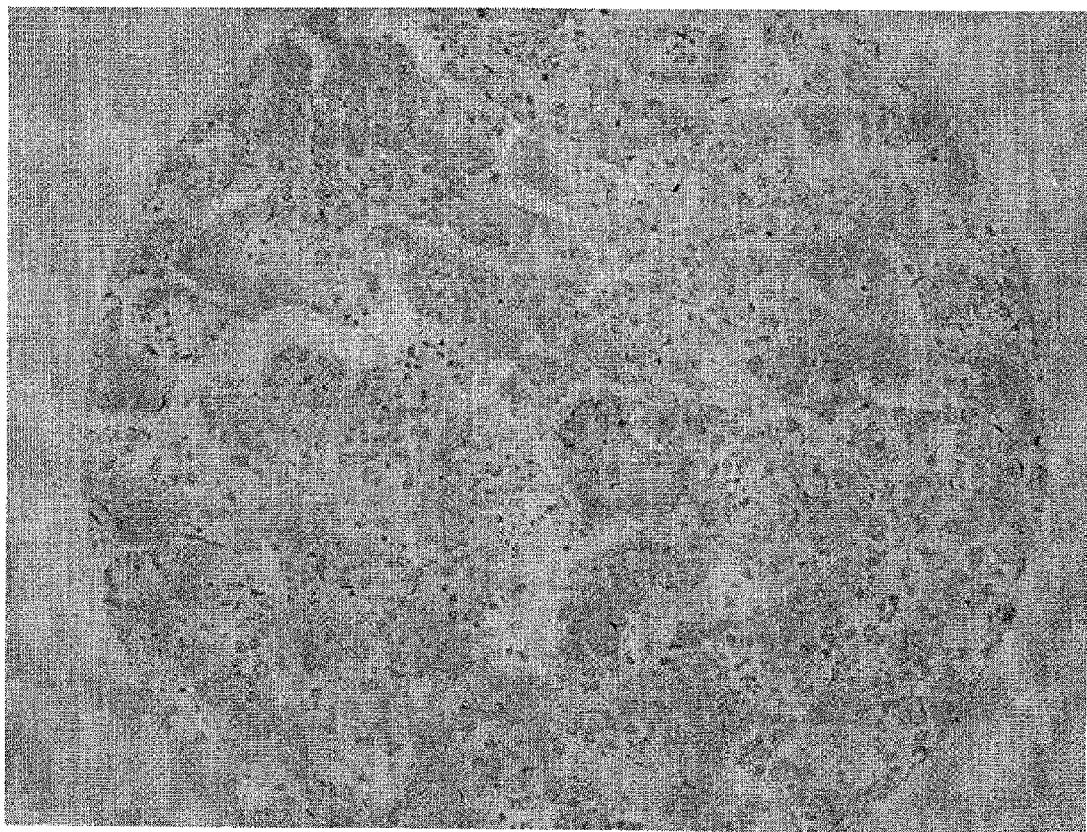


FIGURE 3B

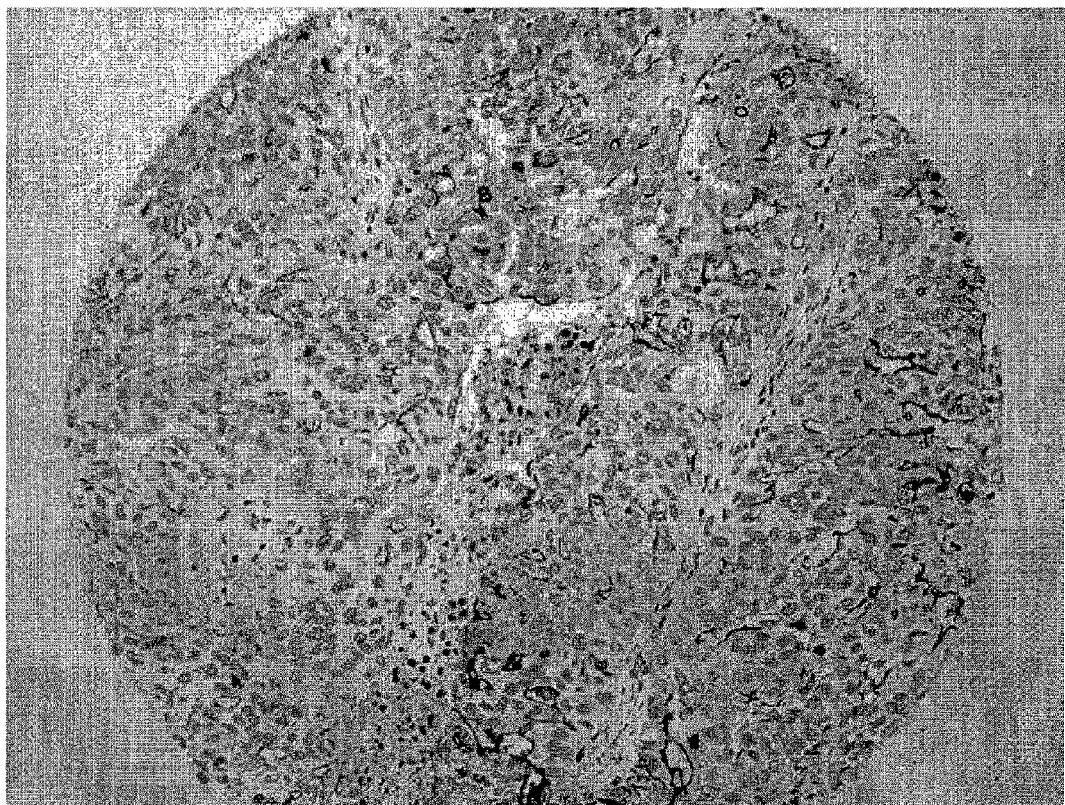


FIGURE 3C

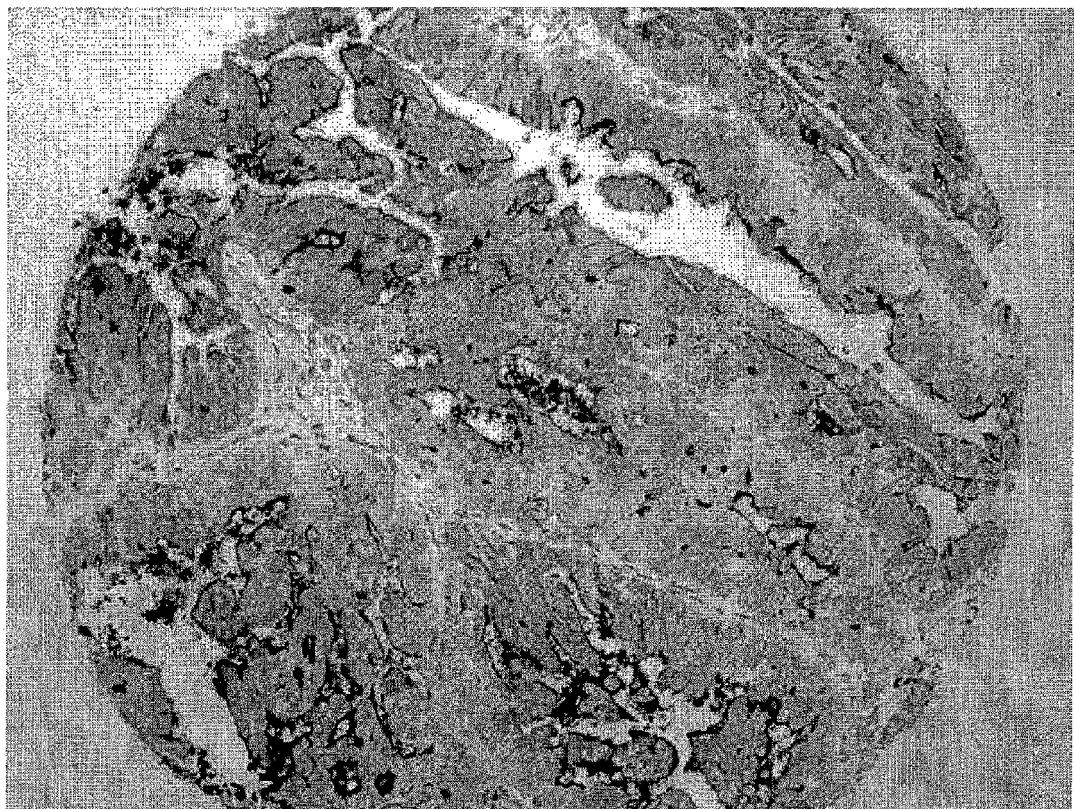


FIGURE 3D

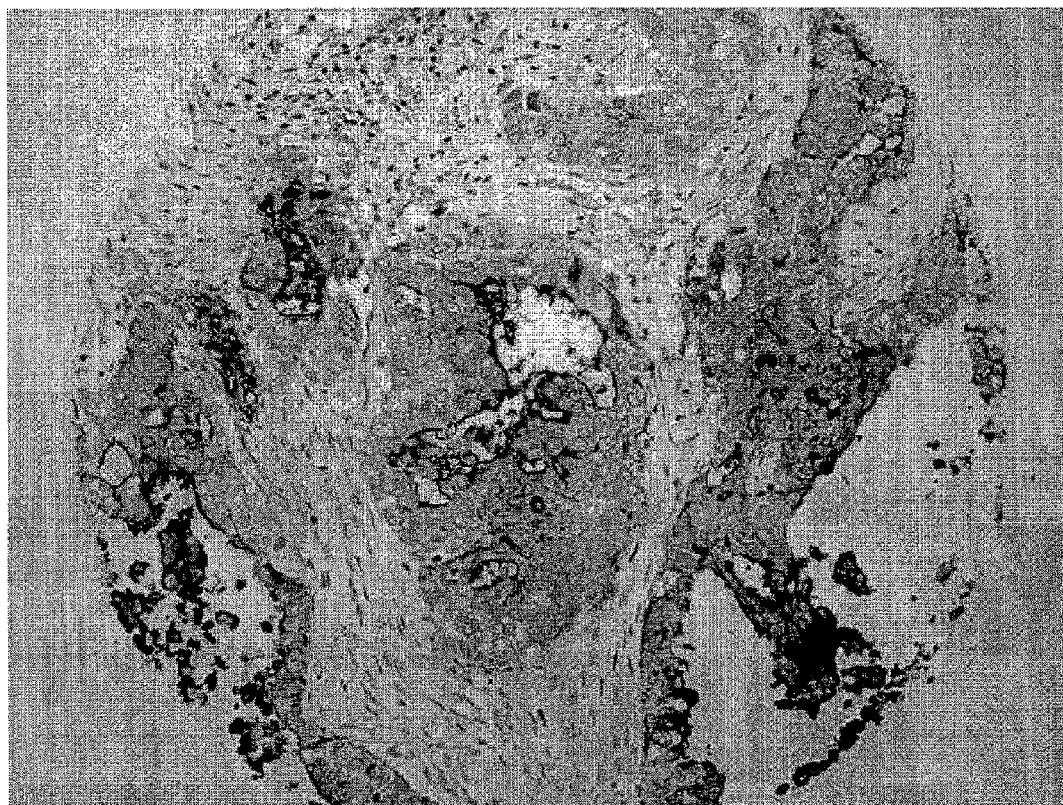


FIGURE 3E

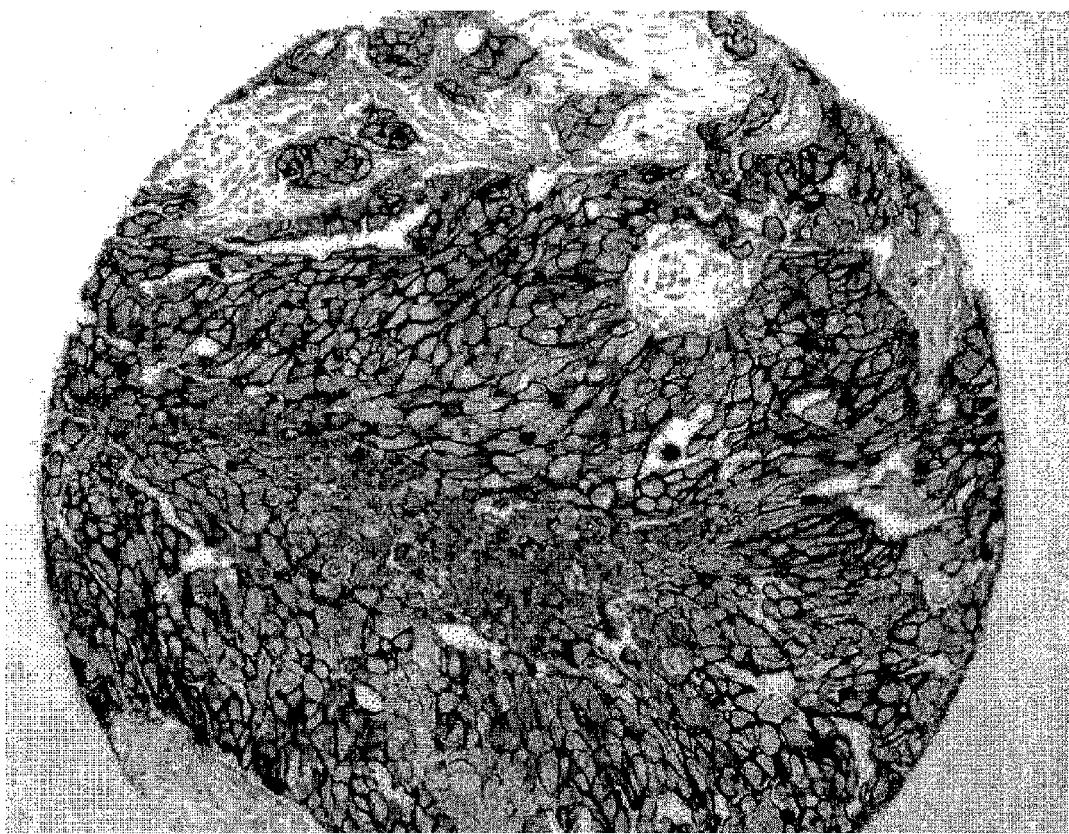


FIGURE 3F

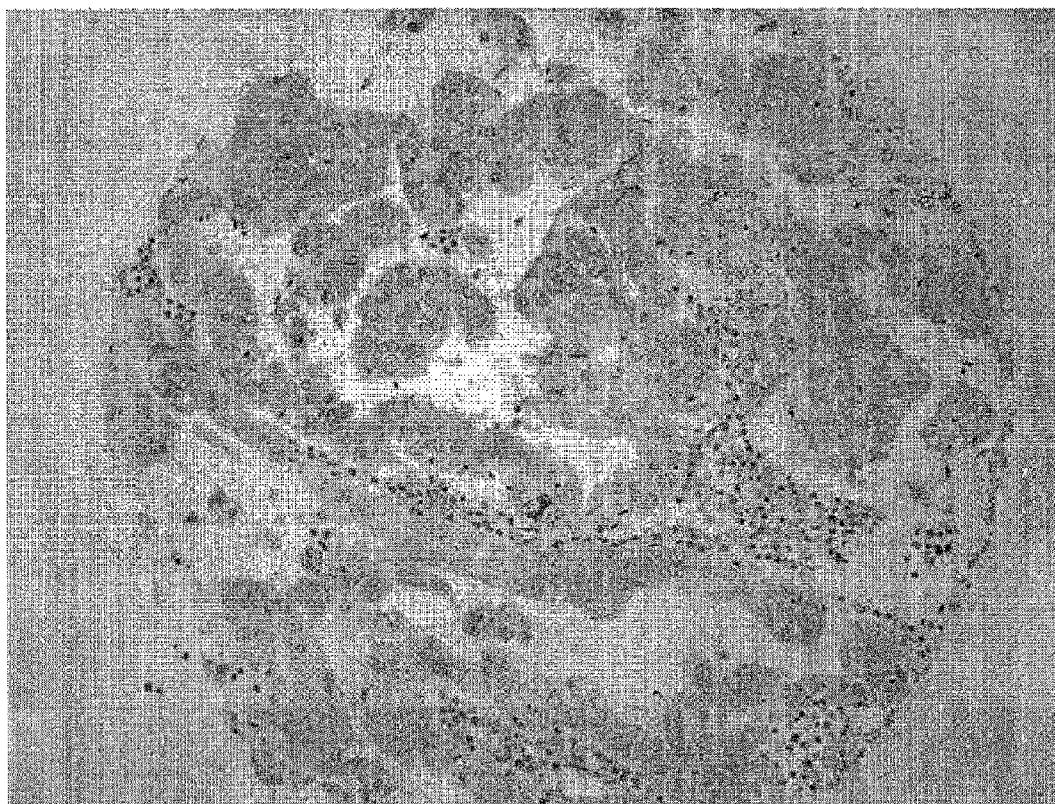


FIGURE 3G



FIGURE 3H

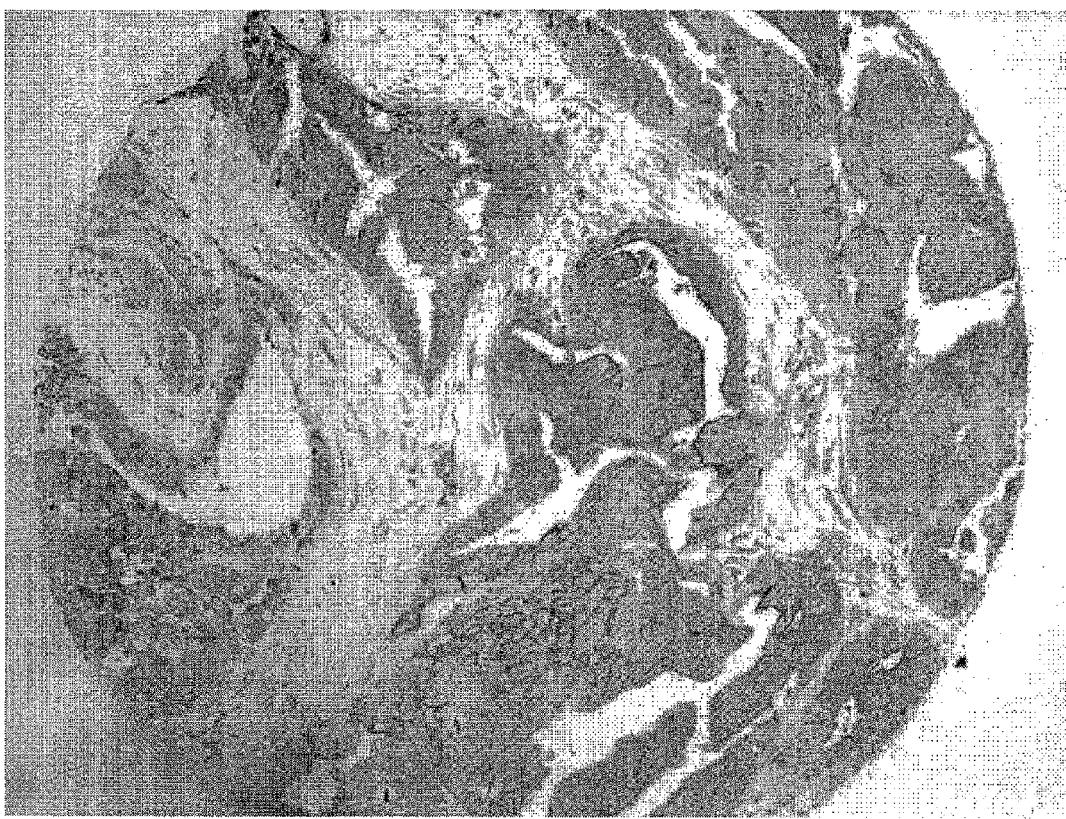


FIGURE 3I



FIGURE 3J

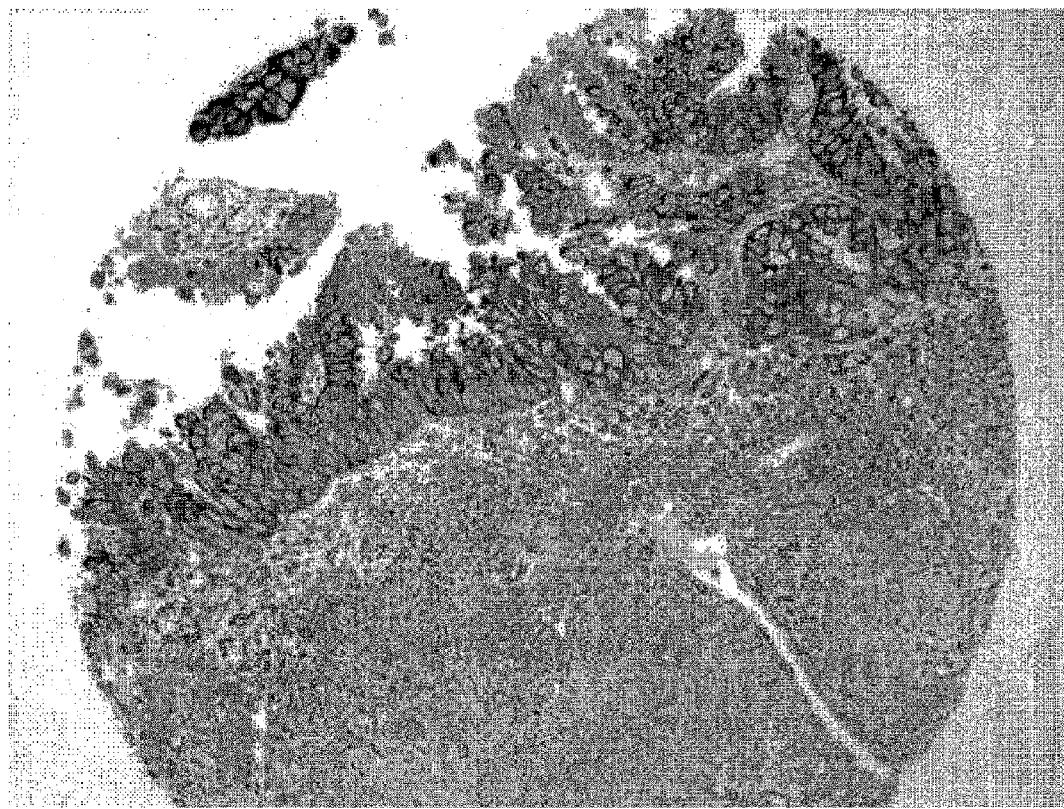


FIGURE 3K

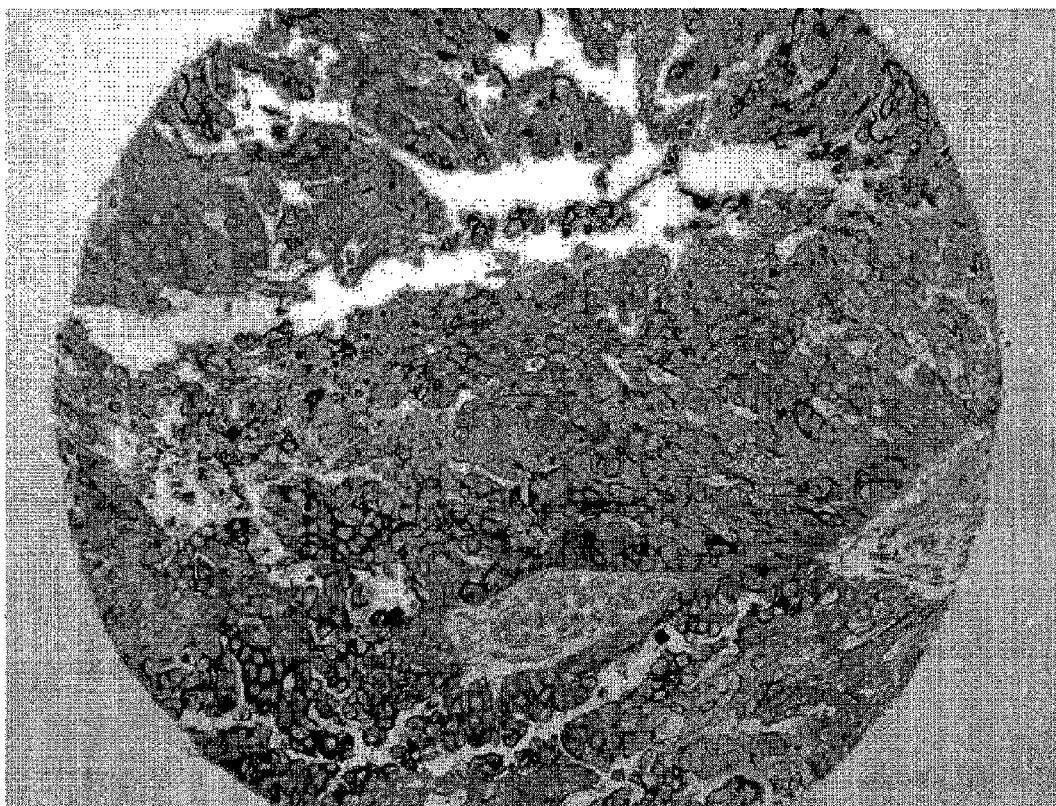


FIGURE 3L

GST- Δ MUC16^{e114}

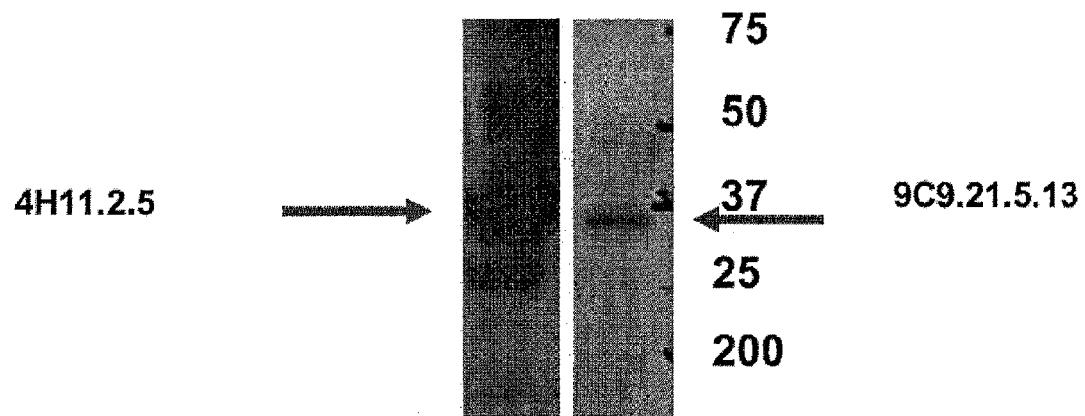
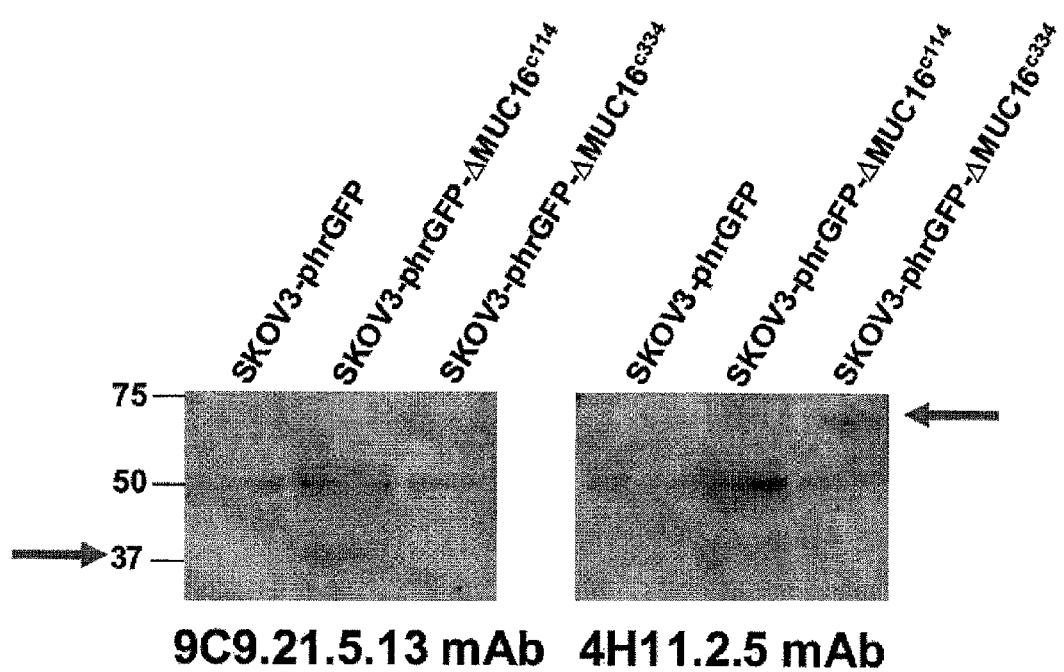


FIGURE 4A

**FIGURE 4B**

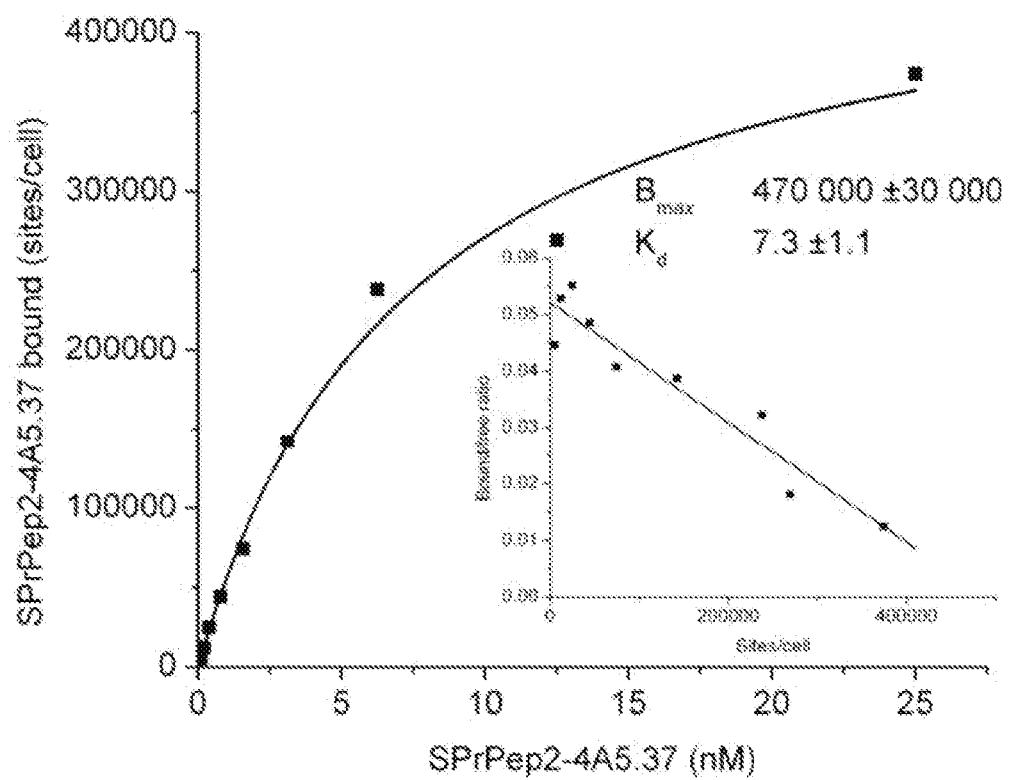


FIG. 5A

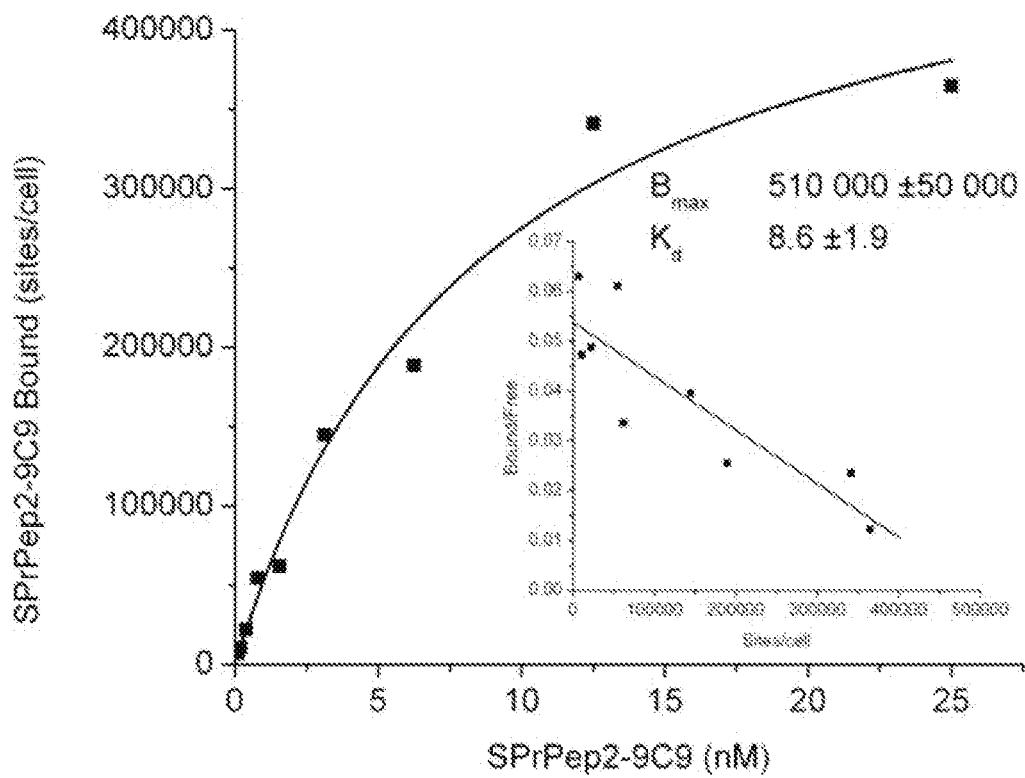


FIG. 5B

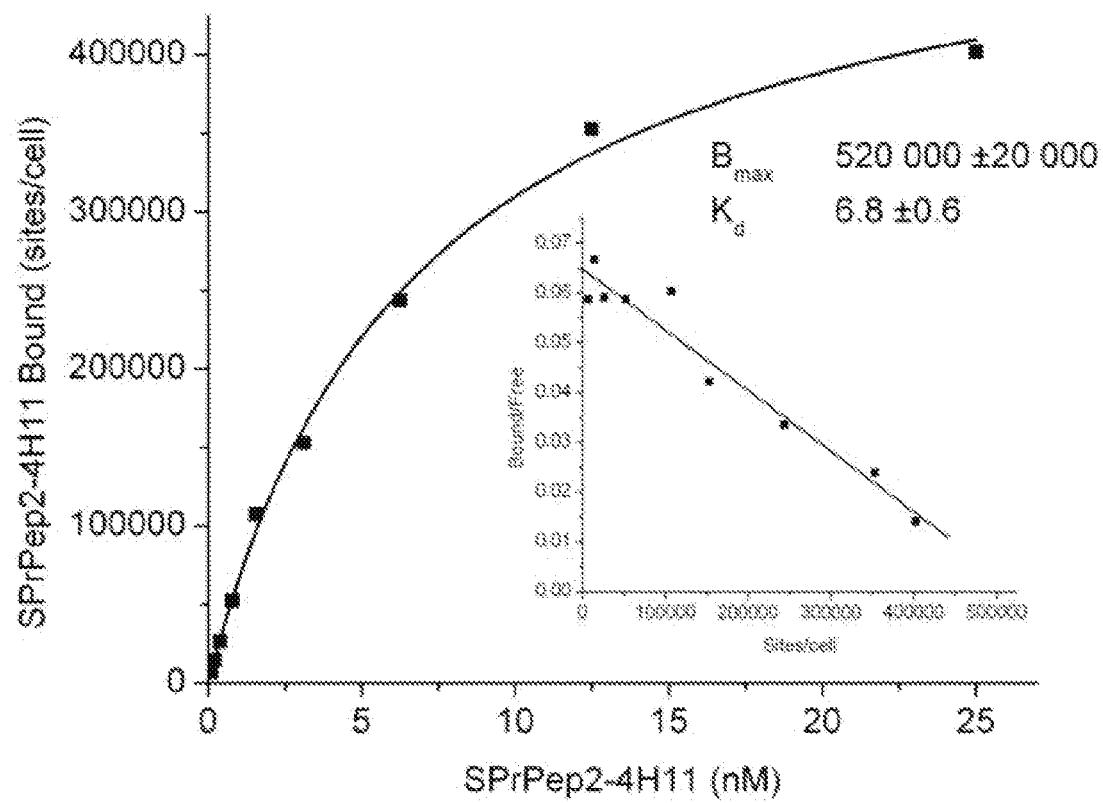


FIG. 5C

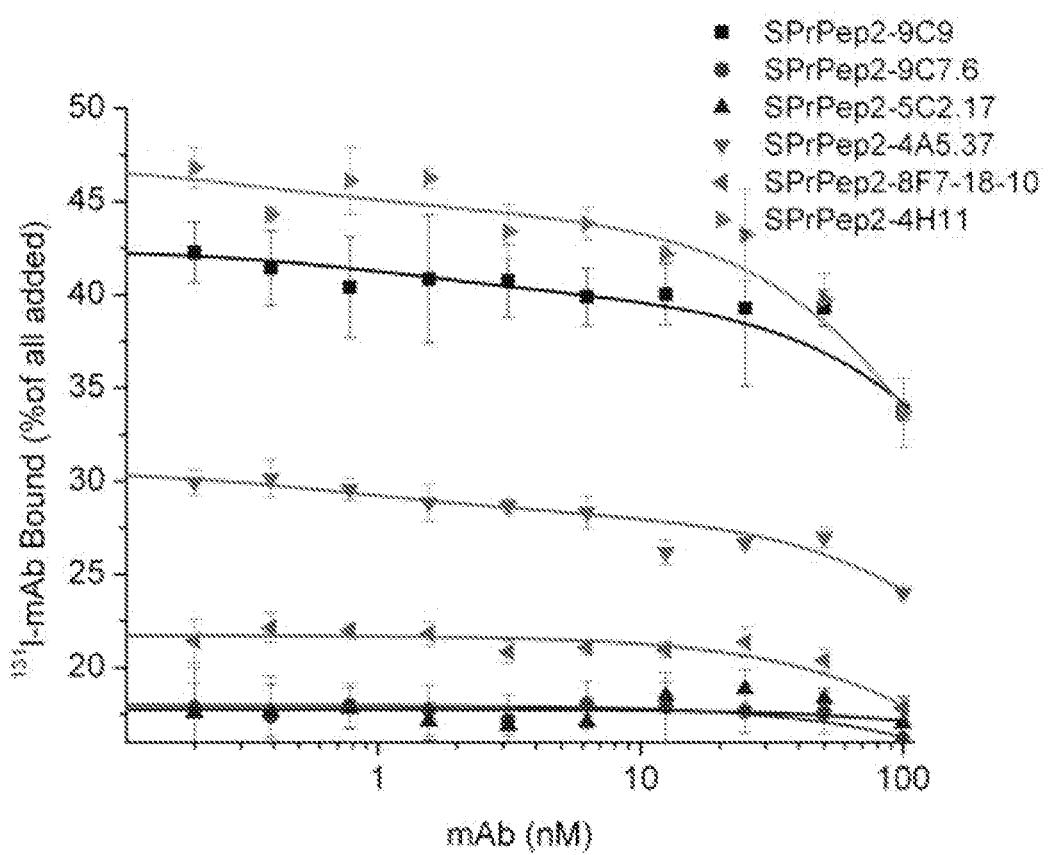


FIG. 5D

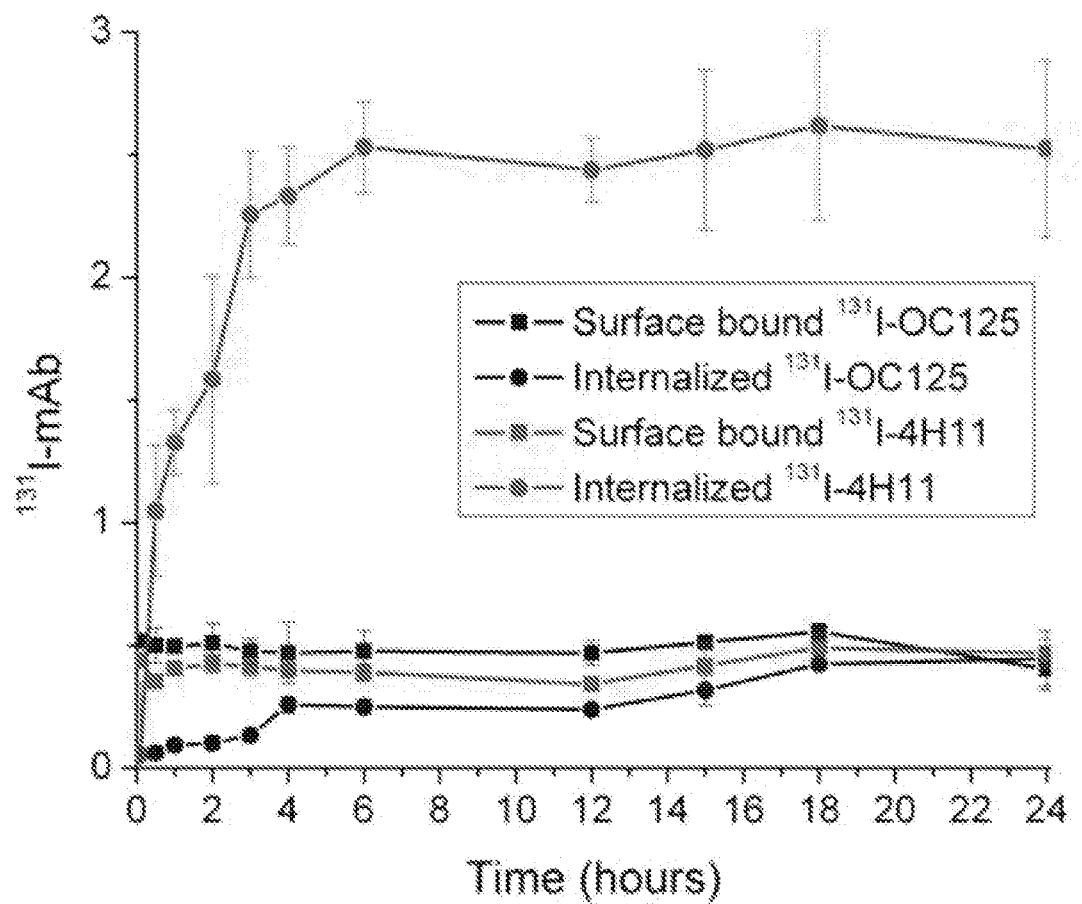


FIG. 5E

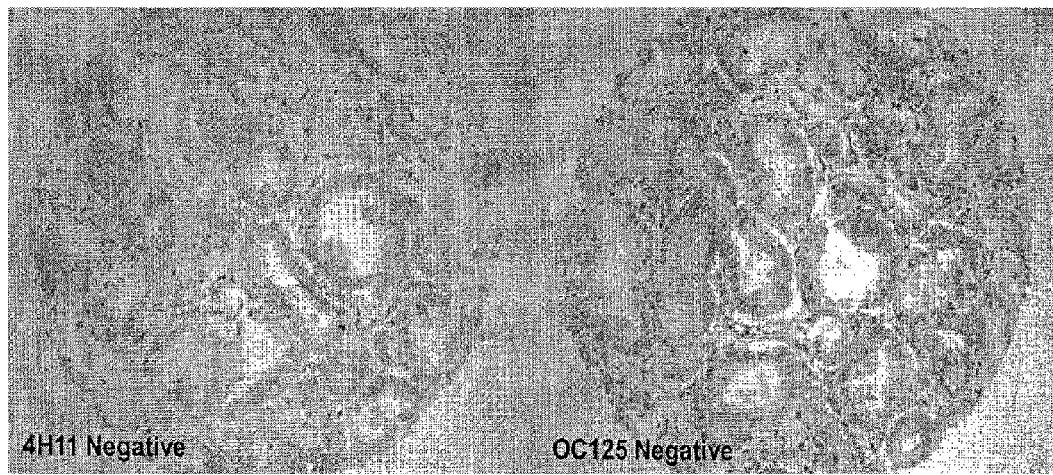


FIGURE 6A

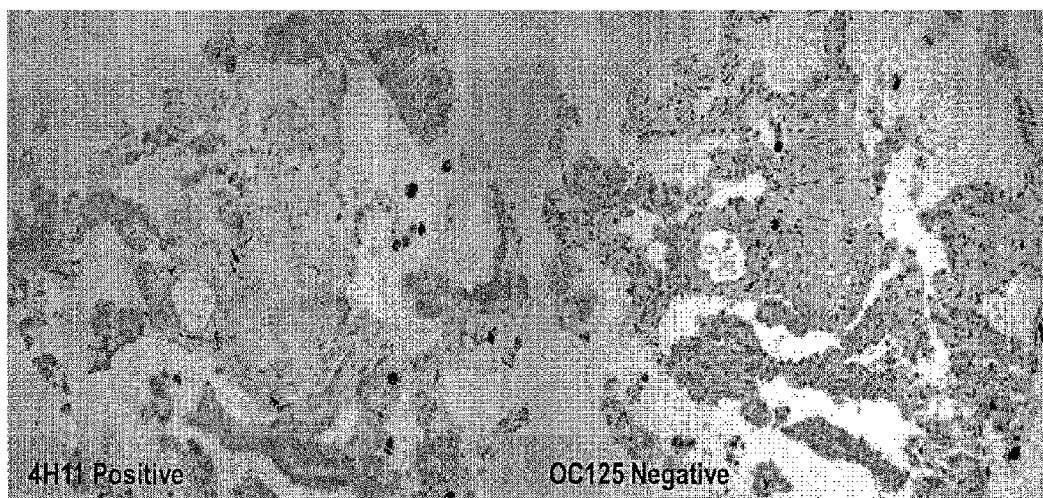


FIGURE 6B

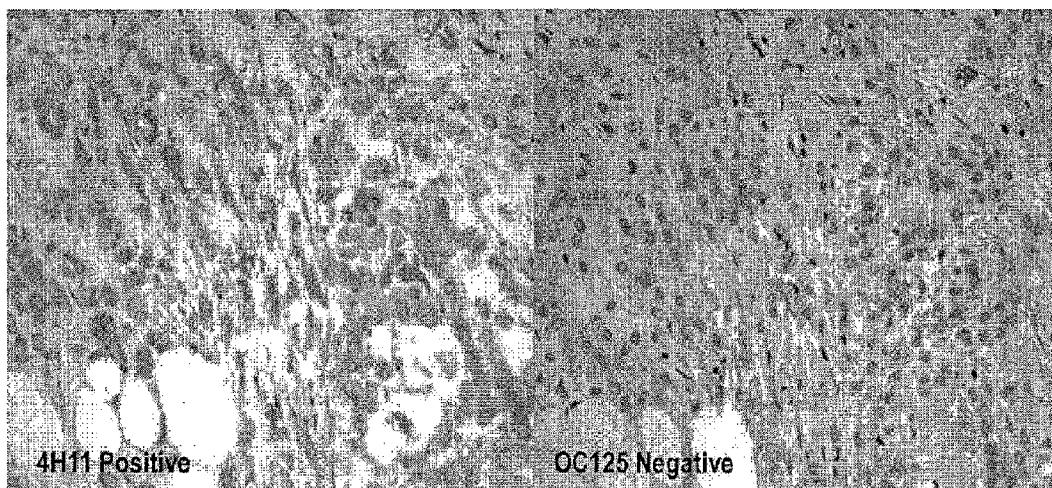


FIGURE 6C

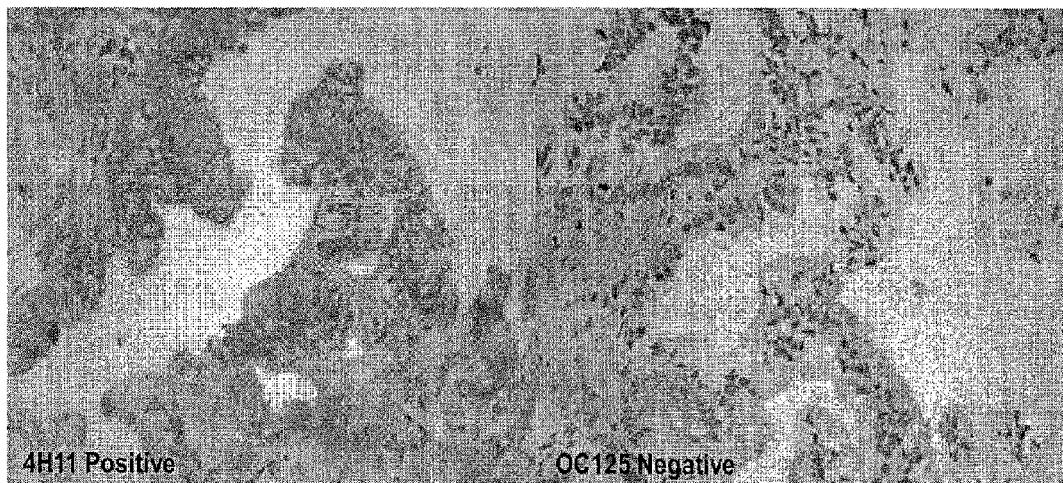


FIGURE 6D

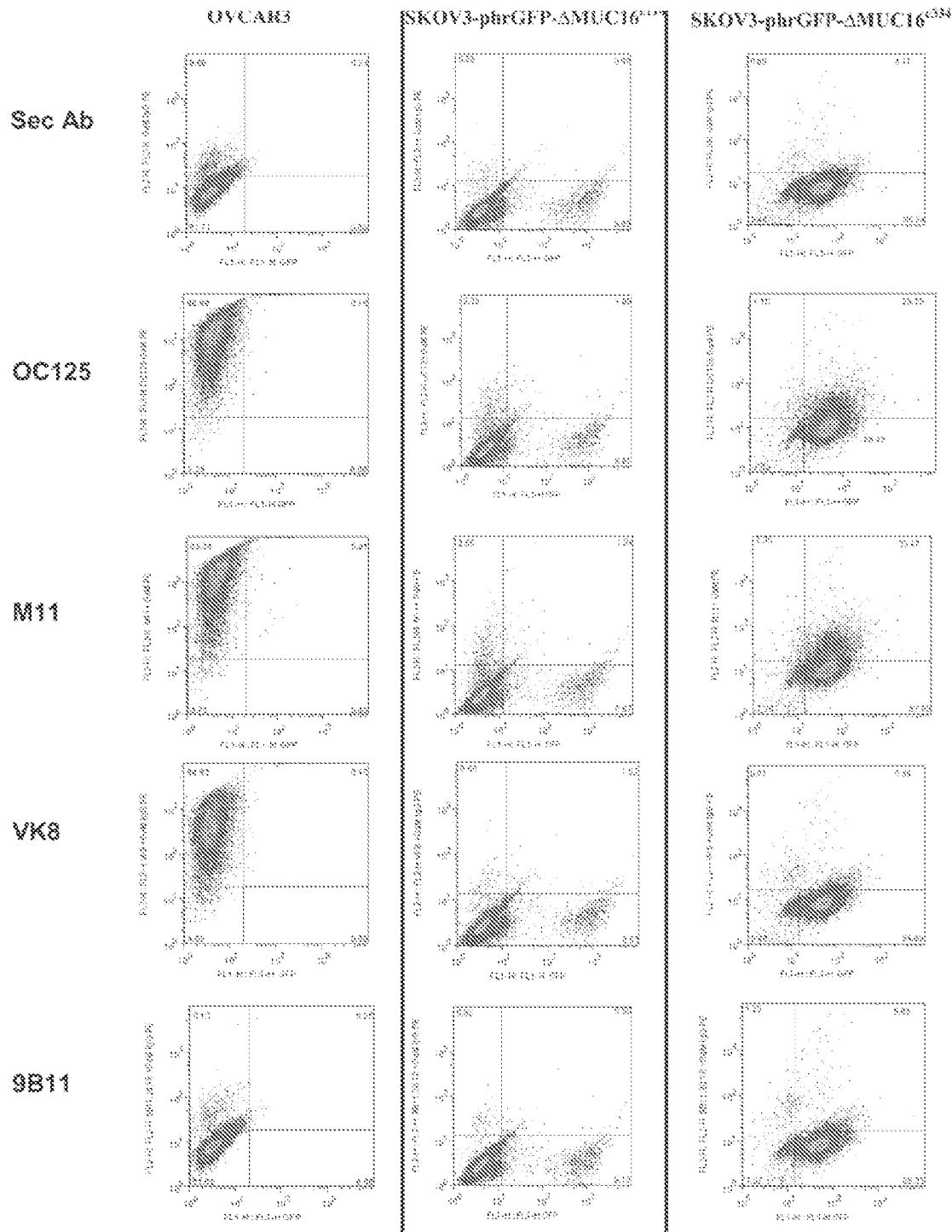


FIG. 7A

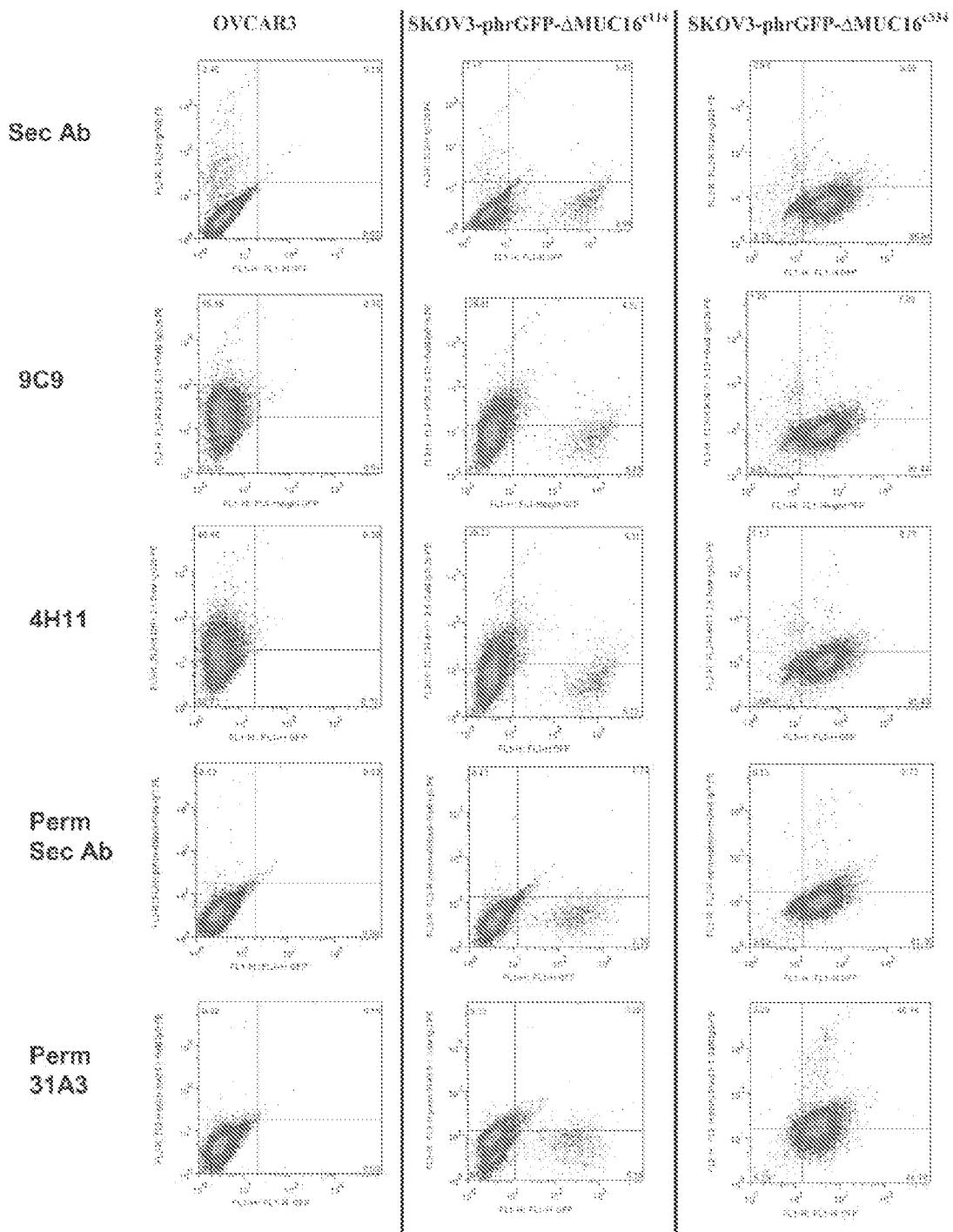


FIG. 7B

FIG. 8A

485 VH (SEQ ID NO:04)
gtqaagctggaggaggcttgcggggggggcttgcggggggggcttcctcaaaaatcttcctgtgcggcctctggattcac
tttcagaaaaactatgcctgttcctgggttgcgtgcgtccggagatgagggtggagggtgggttcggcaaccatragcggatgtcg
gtgggttacatcttcattttgcacatgtgtgcggggacgttccatatrccagagaaaaatgcggaaagaaaccccccccaacttg
aaaaatgggcggatgtgggggttcggggacacggggcatgtatctgtgcggcggatgtggtaactacgggtgattracta
tgtatggactactggggccaaaggaccacatgttcacgttccttc

FIG. 8B

FIG. 8C

FIG. 8D

4H11 VL (SEQ ID NO:97)
gacattgaggttcaccccgatgttccatcttcctgggtgtgtcagcaggagagaaggtaactatggactgcataatccaaatccaaatca
gaggatctgttcacacatggaaaccggaaagaaggaaaccggatgtggatgttgttaccggcaaaaaccggacaggatcttcgttgcata
ttctactgggtatcttcactgggttt
atccggatgttt
atccggatgttt
atccggatgttt
atccggatgttt
atccggatgttt
atccggatgttt
atccggatgttt
atccggatgttt
atccggatgttt
atccggatgttt
atccggatgttt
atccggatgttt
atccggatgttt
atccggatgttt
atccggatgttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttt
atccggatgttttttttttttttttttttttttttttttt
atccggatgttttttttttttttttttttttttttt
atccggatgttttttttttttttttttttttttt
atccggatgttttttttttttttttttttttt
atccggatgttttttttttttttttttttt
atccggatgttttttttttttttttttt
atccggatgttttttttttttttttt
atccggatgttttttttttttttt
atccggatgttttttttttttt
atccggatgttttttttttt
atccggatgttttttttt
atccggatgttttttt
atccggatgttttt
atccggatgttt
atccggatgt
atccggat

FIG. 8E

FIG. 8F

FIG. 8G

(H) 24B3-VH (SEQ ID NO:11)

GAGGTGAAGCTGGAGGAGTCAGGACCTGAACCTGGTGAAGCCTGGGCTTCAGTGAAGATATCCTGCAAGGCTCTGGTTA
CTCATTTACTGGCTACTTTATGAACCTGGTGAAGCAGACCCATGGAAAGAGCCTTGAGTGGATTGGACGTATTAATCCTT
ACAATGGTGCTACTTCTACAATCAGAAGTCACGGCAAGGCCACAATGACTGTAGACAAATCCTCTACCACAGCCCAC
ATGGAGCTCCTGAGCCTGACATCTGAGGACTCTGCAGTCTATTATTGTGAAAGGGAAATTACTACGGCCCCTTGATTA
CTGGGCCAAGGGACCACGGTACCGTCTCCTCA

(I) 24B3-VL (SEQ ID NO:12)

GACATTGAGCTCACCCAGTCTCCATCTTATCTTGCTGCATCTCCTGAAGAAACCATTACTATTAAATTGCAGGGCAAGTAA
GAGCATTAGCAAATATTTAGCTGGTATCAAAGAAACCTGGAAACTAATAAGCTTCTTATCTACTCTGGATCCACTT
TGCAATCTGGAATTCATCAAGGTTCAAGGTTCAAGTGGCAGTGGATCTGGTACAGATTTCACTCTCACCACAGTAGCCTGGAGCCT
GAAGATTTGCAATGTATTACTGTCAACAGCATAATGAATACCCGTGGACGTTCGGTGGAGGGACCAAGCTGGAGATCAA
ACGGGCGGCCGCA

FIGURE 8

FIG. 9A

Homo sapiens MUCIN-16 (GenBank NP_078966) (SEQ ID NO:13)

1 mlkpsqlpgs septrslmtg srstkatpem dgltgatls pktstgaivv tehtlpfts
61 dktlasptss vvgrrttqslg vmissalpest srgmthseqr tpslspqvn gtpaxnypa
121 smvaglaspr trtsategnf tkeasstytlr vettsgpvte ktyvptetst tegdsterp
181 dtryipvktr spaktfadst askenapvem tpaettivcds htpgrtnpsf gtylyssfld
241 spkgtpnsarg etalelilst tgypfsspep gsaghrist saplsseaev ldnkiesets
301 fsgqsltepl spgvpearas tpmnsaipfa mtlsnaetea ervrstissl gtpsiestkg
361 aetiltfhaf aetmdipstn iaktlasewl gpaptlggts tealittsp s tlvsaeath
421 hhstsgkate gtlntemtpl etsapgeese mtatlvtplg ftldskira psqvssshp
481 relrttgsts grqsstaaah gssdilratt estskasswt sestaqqfse pghtqwvet
541 psmkterpa stevaapitt svpsvvsgft tlktsetkgi wleetsadtl igestagpt
601 hqfavptgis mcggssstrgs qgtthlltra tasssetsadl tlatngvpvs vspavskta
661 gssppggtkp sytmvsevip etesalqssaf regtsqltp lntrhpifsep epdsaehtk
721 stsipllassa cyledkvsat stfshhkats sittgtpais tkkpkssavt ssmtlsnas
781 spervrnata plthpspsge etagsvltl tsaettdspn ihptgltts saespstls
841 psvsgvktf ssstpthlf tsgeeteets npsvsvqpets vervrttias tsvptpvfp
901 mdtwptrseq fssshlvsel ratsstsvtn stgealpkis hltgtatmsq tnrdtfnids
961 apqsttwpet sprfktglps atttvsetat esatavmvsk ftspatssme assirepst
1021 illetttnop gsmavastni pigkgyiteg rldtshlpig ttassetsmd fcmakesvs
1081 svspsgsmda agsstpgrts qfvdtfsddy yhltsreiti prdgtesalt pgmtathpp
1141 pdpgsarstw lgillssspss ptphkvtmest fstqrvttsm imdtvetsrw nmpnlpatz
1201 ltpeniptsg aigkstllypl dcpspatsle asegglyptls typestnps ihlgahass
1261 spstikltma svvkgpgsytp ltfspsiehi hvstarmays egsspmesp getntgstw
1321 pttiyittdp kdtssaqvst phsvrtlrrt enhpktesat paaysgupki sesspnltsp
1381 tkawtitdt ehstqlhytk lackasgfet qsapgpvavv iptsptigss tleltadvp
1441 splvlapseq ttitlpmatw lataltema stdldissps spmstfaifp pmstpshef
1501 kseadtsair ntddetlqgh lgirslgrrtg dlttvpitpl tttwtsevih stqaqdtis
1561 tmspthvtqg lkdqtsipas aspshltevy pelgtqgrees seattfwkps tdtlsreie
1621 gptnigstpp mntttgssss sgvtlgiahl pigtsspaet stnmalerrs statvsmag
1681 mgllvtsapg rasisqlgrv asvlsesette gytdaskges printqgnia lesslepsy
1741 egsqmsteip ltsseptipdv afiggstfwt kevttvmtsd iskssartes ssatlmsta
1801 gstdentgkek lrtasmelips ptphsmevtpw isltlsnapn ttdaldishg vhtssagtl
1861 tdrseintgvt rasrlengsd tssksalsmgn athtsmtbyte kseavessihp rpetsapga
1921 ttltstpgnr aisltlpiss ipveevistg itsgpdinse pmthspitpp tivwtstgt
1981 eqstqplhav sseekvsvqtq stpyvnsvav saspthensv ssqssstsspy ssasleald
2041 tierrrnaitw wlwdltslp tttwpstels calssghsgv snpsetttee pfleaasts
2101 akgrnpetet hgpqntsaa lntdaasytg lsetpvgasi ssevplpmal tsradsygl
2161 sestanapslg tasseagtkt rtisliptses lvsfrmnkdp wtvsiplgsh ptntbetsi
2221 vnsagppgls tvasdvidtp edgaesipty efspspdtew ttishfpekt thesfritiss
2281 theltsrvtp ipgdowmassam stkptgasps itlgerrtit saapttspiv ltaasftets
2341 vsldnettvk tediildarkt nelpsdssss sdlnitsias stmdvkttas isptaisgm
2401 assspslfss drpqyptact etntatpsv sshtysldgg snvggtpstl ppftithpv
2461 tessallawsr pyrtfistmvs tdtasgenpt ssnsvvtsvp apgtwtvsgs ttdlpangf
2521 ktspagesahs llastiepat aftphlsaav vtgssatsea ellttseeska ihespqpt

FIG. 9B

2581 ptsganwets atpesllvvvt etsdtttsk ilvtdtilfs tvstppskfp stgtlsgas
2641 ptlipdptpai pltateptss latsfdstpl vtiasdsldgt vpettltmss tsngdalvi
2701 tvsnpdrsip gitigvtes plbpsstspa kivaprntry egsityalst lpagttgsl
2761 fsqssenset talvdssagl erasvmphtt gsggmassgg irsgsthstg tktfeslpl
2821 mmpgevtams eittnrltat qstapkjipv kptsaesgl tpsasesp kafaslta
2881 ptwgipqstl tfeffsevpal dtksaelpo gqslntipds dastassls kspeknpra
2941 mmststkaisa sflqstgite tpegsaspam agheprvpts gtgdpryase smsydpdk
3001 ssamtstla sklltfstg gaarsgssss pislsteket sflsptasts rktstflgp
3061 marqpnilvh lqtsaltlsp bstlnmsqee ppeltssqtz aseegtaet qtlftpse
3121 ptsllpvssp teptarrkss petwassiev paktslvett dgtlvttikm scqaaqgnz
3181 wpapasetga spagtspgsp emsittlkims skepsiasei ratvrnspwk tpettvpmz
3241 tvepvtlqst algegstsiz hlpqgttspt ksptenmlat ervslspsp eawtnlysg
3301 pggtrqalat mssvslespt areitgtqqq sepelvsktt gmeifsmwhgs tggttgdtb
3361 slstsenile dpvtspnsvs sltdkskhkt etwvsttaip stvlnnkima aeqgtsarzv
3421 eaysctssws dgtsgsditz qaspdvtnl yitstaqtts lvsipsgdogg italnpsg
3481 ktssassvts psigletlra nysavksdia ptachleqts spaevsildv ttaptgqis
3541 tittmgtnsi sttpnpevg metmdatpat errttstehp stwsstaasd swtvbtomts
3601 lkvarspti stmhttsfla ststelmsmt phgritvigt sivtpssedas avktetsts
3661 rtlepedita stpistfsrv qrmasisvpdi ldstswtpset eaedvpvemv stdhastkt
3721 pntplstili dslstldwdt grslsseata tsaqgqattp qeltletmis patsqlpfa
3781 ghitsavtpa amarssgvtf srpdptskka eqstqqlptt tsahpgqvpr saattlidvi
3841 htaktpdatf qrqgqtaltt earatsdswn ekekstpsap witemmmnvs editikevts
3901 ssvirtnli dinlesgts spswkesspye riapsesttd keaihpstnt vettgwvts
3961 ehashstipa hsaaskitisp vvttetregq ivemsttwp estrartepn sfliatlrd
4021 spymdtsett qteiissepgs taitkgprts itsskrises flagsmrssd spseaitrl
4081 nfpamteagg milamqtspp gatlsaptl dtsataswtg tpiplatgrft ysekkttfa
4141 gpeditsqsep paveetsess slvpihatts psmilltsgg hspstppvt svfliseteg
4201 gkttdmrsis lepgtslppn lsstagaals tyeasrdtki ihhsadtavt nmeatssey
4261 pipgkpkpsk atsplvtshi mgditsstsv fgssetteie tvssvncqglq erstsqvas
4321 atetstvith vassgdatthv tktgatfssq tsissphqfi tstntftdva tnptstlim
4381 eessgytittq tgptgaatqg pylldtstmp yltetplavt pdfmqssktt liskgpkdy
4441 wtsppevaet eypsseltpf vttippatst lqgqhtsspv satevltsqgl vkttdmmt
4501 mepvttnspqn lupsneila tlaattdiet ihpsinkavt rmgtassahv lhstlpss
4561 petatpmvp assmgdalas isipgsettd iegepteslt agrkenstlq emnssitesn
4621 ilsnvsvgai teatkmevps fdatfippsa qstkpdpifs vasserlensp pmriscbm
4681 tqtgssgats kiplaldtst letsagtpsv vtegfahski ttammmdvkd vsqtnppfq
4741 easapasqap vlivtipssv aftpqwhsts spvsmssylt selvkttagkv dtsletyts
4801 pqgamentltd isvtsaattd iettthpsint vvtnvgttgs afeshstvsa ypepekvts
4861 nvttstmedt tisrsipkss kttrtetatt asltpklret sisgeitst etstvpyke
4921 tcatbevarst dytsasasetef pgpdqstvsl distetnrl stspimtess aitittqtg
4981 hgatasqdtft mdpanntpqa gihsamthgf sqldvittms ripqdvsmts ppevdktss
5041 seflsspmst tpslisstlp edklasspmte lltsqlvkit dilrtrlepv tsalpnfss
5101 sdkilatbskd skdtkeifps intetnvka nnsgsheshsp aladeetpka ttqmvittt
5161 gdgapstsmpl vhgssettini kreptyflp rlretstsqs ssfpttdafli lskvptgti

FIG. 9C

5221 evsstgynss skistpdhdk stvppdtftg eiprvitssi ktksaemtis tgasppesa
5281 hstiplidtst tlsgggthst vtqgfpysev ttlimgmgn vewmttppve etssvaslm
5341 spamtspspv sstspqsaips splpytalpt svlttdv1 gttspesvti spnlssit
5401 erpatykdta hteamhhst ntavtnvgts gshksgssv ladsetskat plmsttatl
5461 dtevetstpn ieqtnqiqte ptaslsprir esstaektas tietntafsy vptgaitqa
5521 rteissessrte isdldrptis pdistgmitr lftspimtka aemtvttqtt tpqatesqgi
5581 pwdrteitlfq gghstvagg fphseittlr artpgdvswm ttppveetss gfsimspsm
5641 spspvssstsp esipssplpv talltsvlvt ttnvlgttsp evptssppnl ssptqerlt
5701 ykdtahtteam hasnditntav anvgteisgh esqasvpadn hskatcspmg iffamgdt
5761 ststpaaffet xrigtestesl ipglrdtrts eeintvtets tvlsevptt ttevsrtev
5821 tssrttisgp dhskmsspyis tetitristf pfvtgstema itnqugpig ieqatitld
5881 sataswegth spvtgrfpns esttmsrat kgvawqssps veetssppsp vplpaitsh
5941 alysavasgas ptsalpvtl ltsgrxrtid midthselvt salpsassefs geilteas
6001 ntetihfaen taetnwgtn smhklheevs ihagpsgthp pkvtgsmmed aivststpg
6061 petknvdrds teplpelke dstatlvnnst tesntvffssv aldaatevsr aevtyydpt
6121 mpasagstks pdispasess hsnsppltis thktiatqtg psgvtelgg1 tltdtstiat
6181 agtpasartqd fvdsettsvm nndlndvlkt spfsaeeans lssqapllvt tespvtst
6241 qehstsalvs vtsvpptla kitdmtdtns pvtrepqnlr ntlatseatt dhtwmhpsi
6301 tavanygts spmefyftvs pdsdpykats avvitstsqd sivstempres samkkiese
6361 tfsliifrlre tstsqkiges sdtstvfdka ftaattevsr teltsstsrti igtekpm
6421 pdtstravtm latfagltks eertiatqtg phratsqgti twdteittsq agthsamth
6481 fsqldlstlt srveyisgt sppsvektss ssllslpai taspvpptl peerpsep
6541 ltsalptsqglv kttdmblasva slippnlgts hkipttsedi kdtekmypst niavtnvgt
6601 tsekesyssav payseppkvt spmvtsfnir dtivstssmpg sseitriema stfalahgl
6661 gtstsqdpiv steksavlhk lttgateter tevassrrts ipgpdhstes pdistevip
6721 lpialgites emtbiitrtg pplgstsqgt ftldtpttse ragthsmatq ephsemmt
6781 mnkdpelaw tippsiekts fsslmpspa mtsppvastl ptkihtppsp mtslltpsl
6841 mtdtlgtsp epttssppnl sstshelit dedrttaieam hpststaatn vettssghg
6901 qssviadsek tkatapmdtt stmghttvst smssvssettk ikrestysit pglreusis
6961 nasfstdtsei vlseyptgct aevsrtevts sgrtsipgps qstvlppeist rtmtrlfas
7021 tmtesaemt ptqtgpsgat sqdttldts tksqakhs tltqrphase mtlimsrgp
7081 dmswqsspal empsslpsll slpattssppp iastlpvtis ssplpvttell taspvtttd
7141 lhtspalvts sppklahtsd erlttgkdtt nteavhpstn taasnveips sghespssa
7201 adsetskats pmfitstqed ttvaistphf letsrikkes issllspklre tgesvetss
7261 ietseavlsev sigatteisr tevtsssrts isgaaestml peisttrkii kfptspila
7321 ssemktktqt sppgstsest ftldtsttts lvithstmtq riphseittl vargagdvp
7381 paslpveets ppssqlalem mispspvest ipasshsssa svtslltpgg vkttevida
7441 aepetssppp lsstsveila tsevtttdtek ihpfnsntavt kvgtsssghe spssvlpds
7501 tktatsamgt isimgdtsvs tltpalenr kigsepasal ttrlrnnts eatalates
7561 tvlskvstga ttevsrteai sfartsmsgp eqstimsqdis igtiprisas svltcesakm
7621 ittqtpspes tlestlnnt attpswveth siviqgfpmp amttswgrgp ggvswpspp
7681 vketspspss lalpavtsph pystflahi ppsplpvtsl ltsqpattd ilgtstepg
7741 ssseelstts hexltykdt ahvaevhpsl ntggcnvatt ssgyksqssv ladsepmt
7801 stmgdtsvlt stpafletrr igtelassit pgliressgse gtssgkkmst vlskvptga

FIG. 9D

7861 teisksadvts ipppaqstis pdistrivsw fstspxmtes aeitmnhts plgattqgt
7921 tldbssttel tmthstiesgg fishsqmatlm rrgpedvswm sppllektrp sfslmsspa
7981 tepspxstl pesiassplp vtslltsgla kttdmhkhss epvtvspanl sateveila
8041 sevttdekt hpscnrtvtd vgtssesghes tsfvladsqt skvtspmvit stmedtsvs
8101 stpgffeter iqteptssl lgirktsse gtslateamt vlsgvptgat aevsrtevt
8161 sartsisgfa qltvspetst etitrlptsa imtesaemmi ktqtdppgat pashtvdi
8221 ttpnwveths tvtqrfishse mtlvrsapg dmlwpsqssy eetssassll slpattsp
8281 vsstlvedfp saalpytssl npglvittdr wgiarepgta stsnlsatsh erlitledt
8341 dtedwqpth tavtnvrtsi sghesqssvl sdsetpkate pmgttytmge tsveistsd
8401 fetsrqiep tssltaglre tsserissa tegstvlsev psgattaver teviassrqt
8461 msgpdqftis pdisteartr ldstspintes aesaitiong spgateegtl tldtstttf
8521 sgthstaspg fshsemattlm srtpgdypwp slpsveeass vssslsspmam tstsffistl
8581 esissespypv talltgpvk ttdmlrtssse petssppnls atsasilats evtkdreki
8641 pesntpvnyv gtviykhlp sevladivtt kptspmattes tlgntevsts tpafpetmm
8701 qptisaltsql reistsqets satersasls gmptgattkv artealsigr tstpgpaqe
8761 ispeisteti tristplttt gsaemtitpk tghsgassqg tftldtssra swpgthsaa
8821 hrsphegamt pmargpedvs wpsrpsvekt sppsalvals avtspelys tpsesshhse
8881 lrvtafftpv mmkttmdl t slepvttspp smnitadesi atekatmete aiglsent
8941 tqmgtisarq efyyssypglp epakvtepyvv tsetikdivs ttipasseit riemestet
9001 tpcpretata qeihsatkps tvpykaltsa tiedamtqvm ssrgpspdq stmsqdists
9061 vitrlstspi ktestemt tqtgspgats rgbltldst tfmsgthsta sggfshsqm
9121 almsrtpgdv pwlsbpsvee assaefelss pvmtnsspsv stlpdsihss slpvtallt
9181 glykitellig tsssepstssp pnlsstssai laitevttdt eklemtnvvt sgytheasp
9241 vladavtka tesmgitypt gdtnvlstp afadtariqt ksklsltpgl metsiseet
9301 satekstvls svptgattev arteaisssr tsipgpaqst msadtsmeti tristpltr
9361 estdmaitpk tgpsgatsqg tftldsssta swpgthsatt qrfgqsvtt pmargpedv
9421 wpeplsvekn sppsslvesq svtspsplyt tpsgsahesp vpvtslitsi mmkatdmld
9481 slepattsap nmnitsdesl aaskattete aihvfenata shvattssate elyassapgf
9541 eptkvispvv tssairdnmv sttmgssqi trieciesmss ltpglnetrq sqditsste
9601 stvlykmpsg atpevarter mpssrtsiplg pagetmsldi edevytrlist spinthes
9661 tittgtgysl atsqvtlplg tsmflsgth stmsqglshs emtnlmsrgp ealswtsp
9721 vettrsssl tspltttsls pvsstlldss pssplpvtsi ilpglvktte vldtssepk
9781 ssspnissts vaipatseim tdtekikhps ntavakvrts esvheshhssy ledsettiti
9841 psmgitsavd dttvftsnpa fsetrripts ptfsltpgfr etstseetts itetsavly
9901 vptsattevs mtaimssnri hipdsdqstm spdiitevit rlssssmmee stqmtittq
9961 sepgataqst ltlattpapl arthstvppr flhsemmtlm srspenpswk ssifvekts
10021 ssslislpvtspsvssstlp qsipsssfisv tslltpgmvk tttdtstepgt slspnlsgt
10081 veilaaseyt tdtakihps smavtnvgtt seghalayssv sihsepkat ypvgtppssw
10141 etsistsapa nfettgfeae pfshltsgfr ktnmsldtss vtptntpssp gsthllqss
10201 tdftrssakts spdwppasgy teipvditp fnaepsites tgitsfpesr ftmsvtestl
10261 hlstdllpsa etistgtvmp alseamntsfa ttgvpraisg sgspfsltes gpgdatlst
10321 aesiipstpv pfssstftt dsstipalhe itsssatpyr vdtalgess ttegrlvwm
10381 tldtssqgr tssspildtr mtesvelgtv tsayqvpsls trlrrtdgim ehikkipne
10441 ahrgtirpvk gpqstspas pkglhtggtk rmactttalk tttalktts ratltsvy

FIG. 9E

10501 ptlgltpln asmgmactip temmittpyv fpdvpettss latsgaets talprttpe
10561 fnresettas lvsrsgaers pviqtlvdvss sepdttaewv ihpaetipty sktpnffl
10621 eldtvstat shgadvssai ptnispseld altplvtisq tdtsttfptl tksphetet
10681 ttwlthpaet sstiprtipn fshhasdattp siatspgae ssaipimtv pgaedlvts
10741 vtsagtdrum tiptltlspg epktiaslvt hpeaqtssei ptstispave rlvtsmvts
10801 aaktattnra ltnspgepat tvslvhpaq tseptvpwtts iffhsksdtt psmttshga
10861 sasavpttv stevgvvtp lvtseravis ttipiltlsp gepetpsma tshggeeasse
10921 ipltptvsgv pgvvtslvts sravtsttip iltfslgepe ttpamatshg teagsavpr
10981 lpevgmrvts lvassravts ttlptltlsp gepetpsma tshgaaeasst vptvsvpvr
11041 vvtalvtss gvnstsipri ilspgelett psmatshgaa assavpttv spgvsgvvt
11101 lvtssravts ttipiltlss sepetpsma tshgyeasssa vltvsvpvg mvtstlvts
11161 avtsttipti tissedepetl tslvthseak misaipitlav sptvqlvts lvtssgset
11221 afsnltvass qpetidewva hpgteassvv ptltvstgep ftnislvthp aessstlpr
11281 tsrfshseld tmptstvtspe aesssaistt ispgipgvlt slvtsegrdi satfptvpe
11341 pheseatasw vthpavtstt vprttvnysh sepdttsia tsgaateasd fptitvspd
11401 pdmvtcqvtas sgttdtsictp titlesgepe tttsfityee thtssaiptl pvsprgaskm
11461 tsilvisegtd sttftptlre tpyepettai qlihpaetnt mprttpkfs hksdttlp
11521 sitspgpeas savstttsisp dmsdlvtslv pssqtdtstt fptlsetpys petiatwlt
11581 paersttvsg tipnfshrgs dtapsmvtsp gydtrsgypt ttippsipgv vtsqvtss
11641 dtstaipltl pspgepetta ssathpgbqt gftvpirtv ssepdtmaew vthppqst
11701 varittsfsh sspdatpvma tsprteasssa vlttispgap emvtsqitss gaatsttv
11761 lthspgmpet tallsthprt etaktfpast vfpqvsetta sltirgaet stalptqtt
11821 slftllvtgt srvdlsptas pgvsaktapl sthpgtetsst wiptstlslg llettglla
11881 sssaeastst ltltvspavs glsesasitrd kpgtvtswn tespstvtsg ppefertvt
11941 ttmtlipsem ptpkktshge qvapttilrt tmveatnlat tgssptvakt ttfntlag
12001 lftplttpgm stialsesvts rtsynhrswi sttssyurrry wtpatstptv stfspglist
12061 sipsstaaty pfamvpftlnf titnlkyeed mhrpgsrkfn aterelggil kplfrnssl
12121 ylysgcrrias lrpekdssat avdaicthrp dpedlgldre rlywelsnlit ngikelgpy
12181 ldrnslyvng fthressmpt stpgtstvdy gtsgtpsssp spttagpllm pftlnftcit
12241 lqyeedmrxt gsrkfintmas vlgglkplf kntrsvgplys gcrillrpe kdgaatgvd
12301 icthrldpks pglnreqlyw elskltdie elgpytldrm slyvngfthq sevsttstp
12361 tstdvlrtsg tppslsspti maagplvpf tlnftitnlq ygadmhpgs rkfntrerv
12421 qgllgpifkn tsvglyssgc rlttsirsekda gaatgvdaic ihhldpkspg lnrerlywe
12481 sqitngikel qpytldrmst yvngfthrt vpcstspgts tvdltsgtp falpspata
12541 pllvliftlnf titnlkyeed mhrpgsrkfn ttervlqtl gpmfkntzvg llysgarlt
12601 lrsekdaat gvdaitchri dpkspgvdyre qlywelsqit ngikelgpy ldrnslyvn
12661 fthwipypts stpgtscvdli gsgtpasalps pttagplv ftlnftitnl kyeedmhcp
12721 srkfntterv lqsl1gpmfk ntsgvglysg crtlrlrsek dgaatgvdaic cthrldpks
12781 gydralqlywe lqsl1gpmfk ntsgvglysg crtlrlrsek dgaatgvdaic cthrldpks
12841 peslpepta gpllvptln ftitnlqye dmhhpgsrkfn ttervlqgl lgpmfknts
12901 gllysgrl lirpeknaga tgmdaicshr ldpkspglnr eqlywelsql thgikelgpy
12961 tldrnsllyvn gfhressvap tstdpgtstvd lgtsgtpssl pspttavpil vptlnfti
13021 nlgygedmrh pgerkfntte rvlqglgpl fknaasvgply scgclisirs skdgaatgv
13081 aicthhlmpq wpgldreqly wqlsqmtni kelgpytldr nalyvngfth resgltst;

FIG. 9F

13141 wtstvdlgts gtpspvpsspt ttgpllpft lnftitnlqy eenmghpgsr kfnitesv
 13201 gllkplfkst svplysgcr ltlrlpekdg vatrvdaict hrpdphipgl drqqlywel
 13261 qlthsitelg pytldrdsly vngftqrssv pttstpqtif vcpetssetps slpoptatg
 13321 vllpftlnft itnlqyeedm rrpqsrkfnt tervlqglm plfkncsvse lysgcarl
 13381 rpekdgaatr vdavcthrpd pkspgldrer lywkisqlth gitelgpytl drhslyvng
 13441 thqssmttrr tpdtstcmhla tartpaslsq pataspilvl ftinfittnl ryeenmhhp
 13501 srkfntterv lgqlrlpvfk ntsgpelyss critillrpkk dgastkvda ctyrpdiks
 13561 gldreqlywe isqlthsite lgpytildrds lyvngftqrs svpttelpgt ptvdlctsg
 13621 pvsakpgpsaa splivlftln ftitnlryee nmqkpgsrkf nttervlqgl lrsalfksis
 13681 gplysgcrlt llrpekdgta tgvdaicthh pdpksprrldr eqlywelsql thnitelgp
 13741 aldnadslfvn gfthrasvst tstpgptvly lgasktpaai fgpsaashll ilftlnfti
 13801 nlryeenmwp gerkintter vlgllrlf kntsvgplys gcrlllrpe kdgeatgyd
 13861 iochrpdptg pgldreqlyl elsqlthsit elgpytildr slyvngfthr ssvpttstg
 13921 vseepftlnf timnlrymad mgqpgsikfn itdnvmqhl1 splfqressig arytgrv
 13981 lrsvkngae rvdllctylq plsgpglipik qvhelsqqt hgitrlicpys ldkdslyln
 14041 ynepgpdepp ttpkpatfl ppseattam gyhktltln ftisnlqygp dmkgksatf
 14101 stegvichil rplfqkssmg pflqgcqlis lrpekdgaat gdttctyhp dpvgpgldi
 14161 qlywalsqlt hgytqlgfyy ldrdlsfling yapqnlsirg eyqinfihn wnlenspdpt
 14221 seytllrdi qdkvntlykg sqlhdtfrfc lvtntmdsv ltvtkalfss nldpslveq
 14281 fldktlnasf hwlgstyqlv dihwtemess vygptsssst qhfylnftit nlpysqdka
 14341 pgtnnyqrnk rniedalnql frnssiksyf sdcqvstfirs vpurhhtgvd slcnfspla
 14401 rvdrvaiyee flrmtrngtq lqnftldrss vlvdgyspnz nepltgnsdl pfawaviliq
 14461 agllgvital icgvlvtttx rkkegeynvq qqcpqyyqsh ldlediq

FIG. 9G

Peptide 1
 14394 14410
 nfpaslar rvdrvaiyee (SEQ ID NO:01)

FIG. 9H

Peptide 2
 14425 14442
 tlidrsse vlvdgyspnz ne (SEQ ID NO:02)

FIG. 9I

Peptide 3
 14472 14492
ccgvlvtttx rkkegeynvq qq (SEQ ID NO:03)

FIG. 9J

Transmembrane Region:
 14452 14475
fwaviligi agllgvital icgvlvtttx rkkegeynvq qq (SEQ ID NO:14)

FIG. 9K

Peptide containing the cysteine loop peptide:
 14367 14398
 ksyf sdcqvstfirs vpurhhtgvd slcnfspla (SEQ ID NO:15)

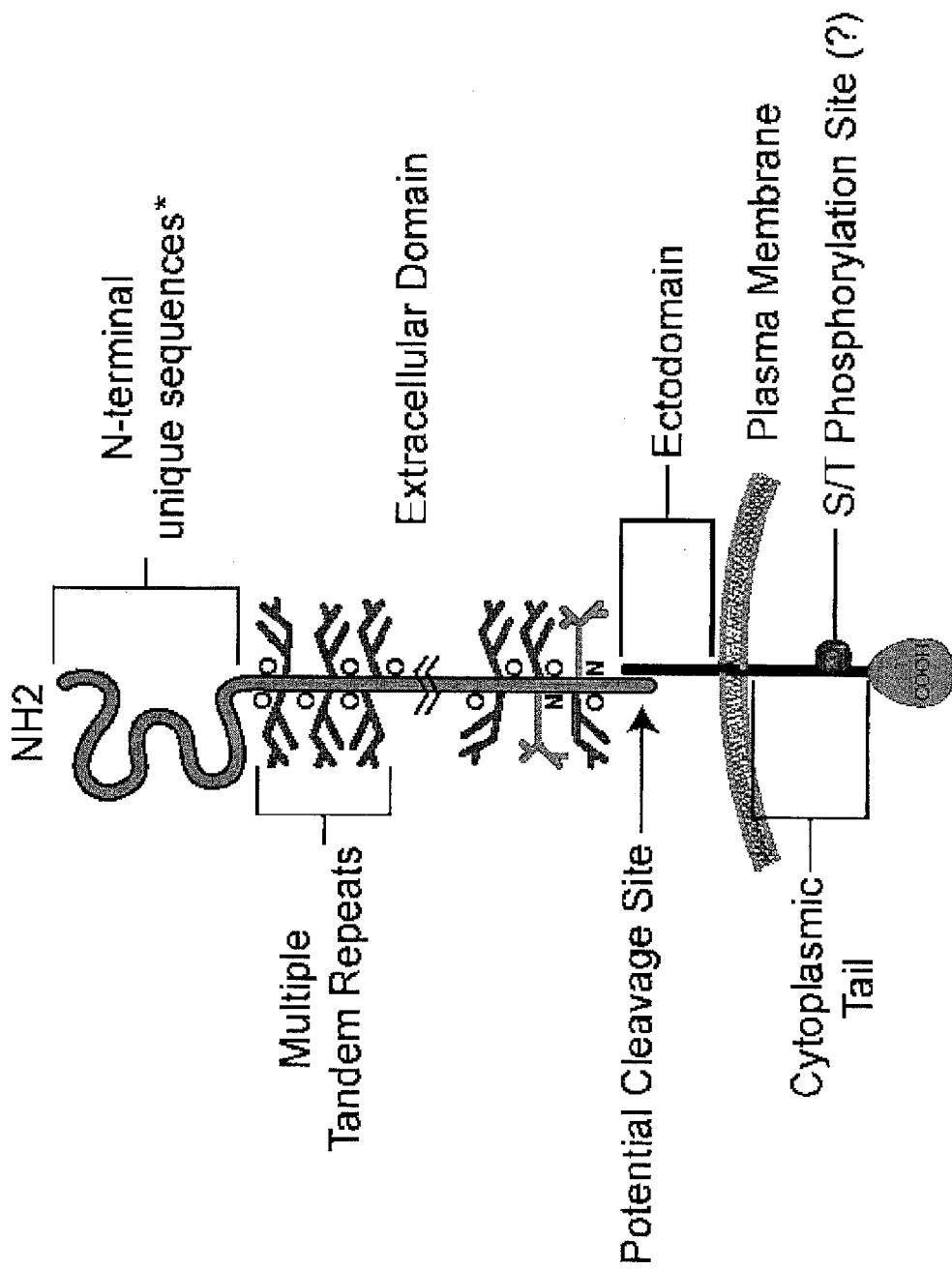
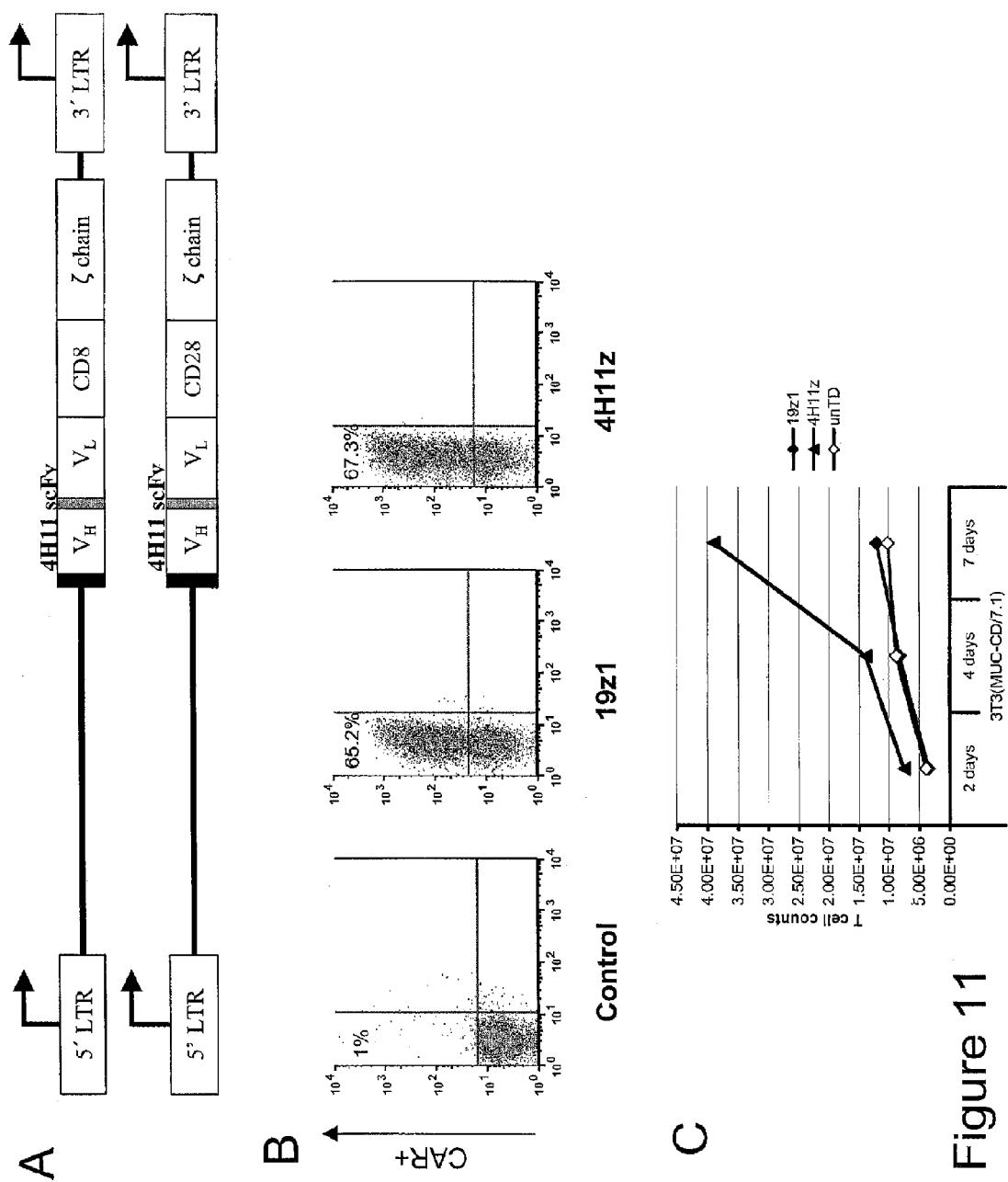
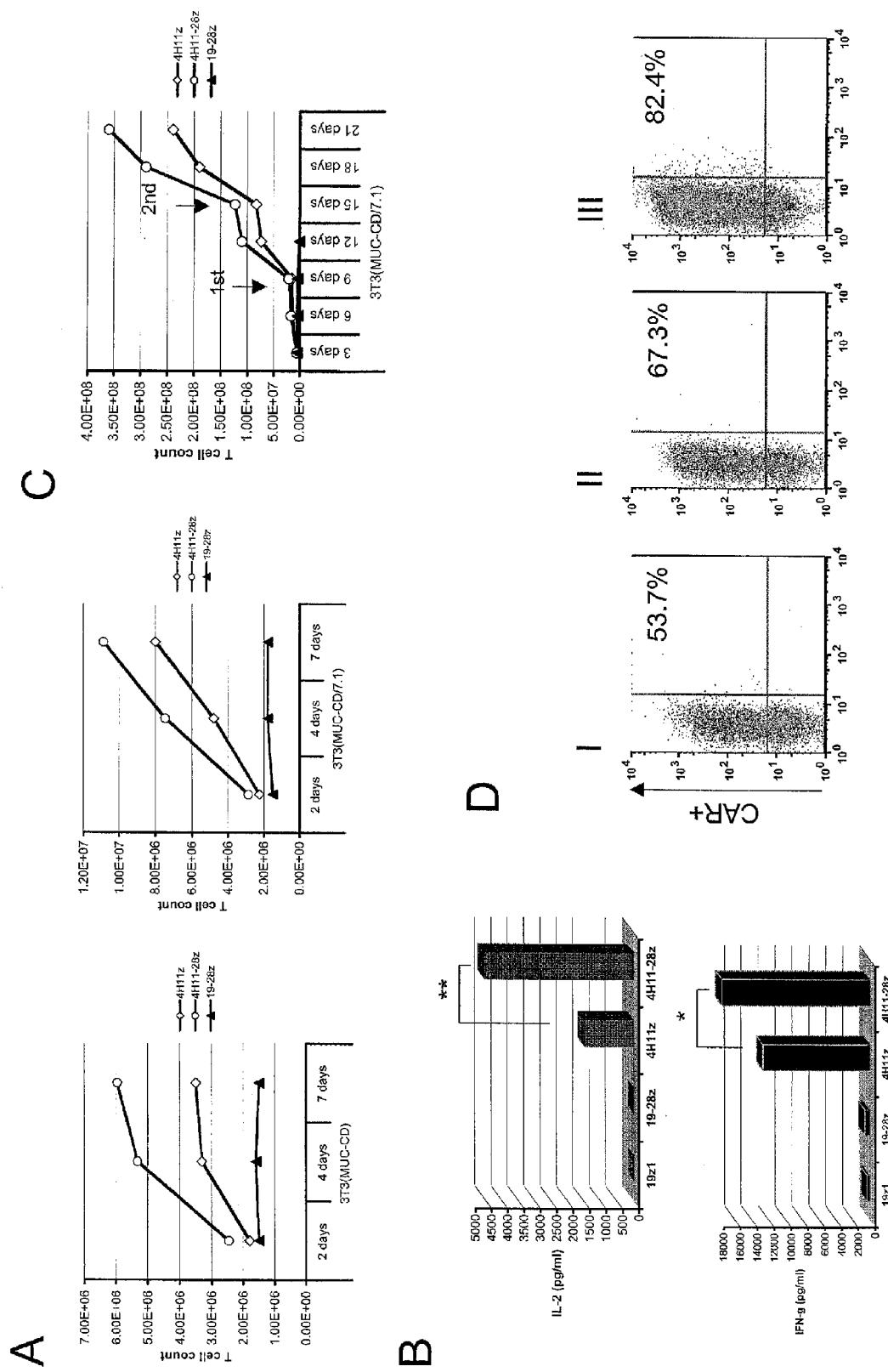


Figure 10



**Figure 12**

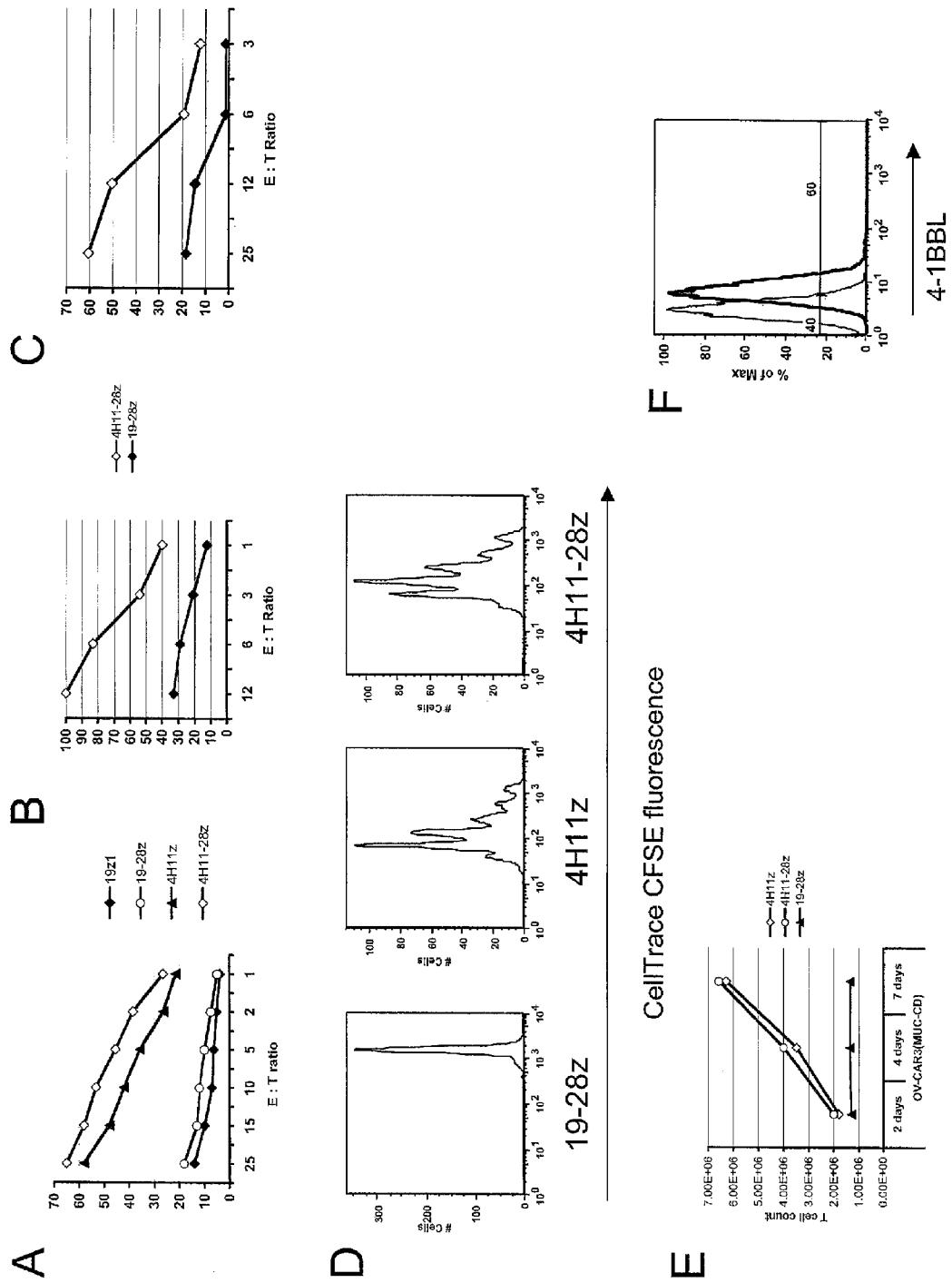


Figure 13

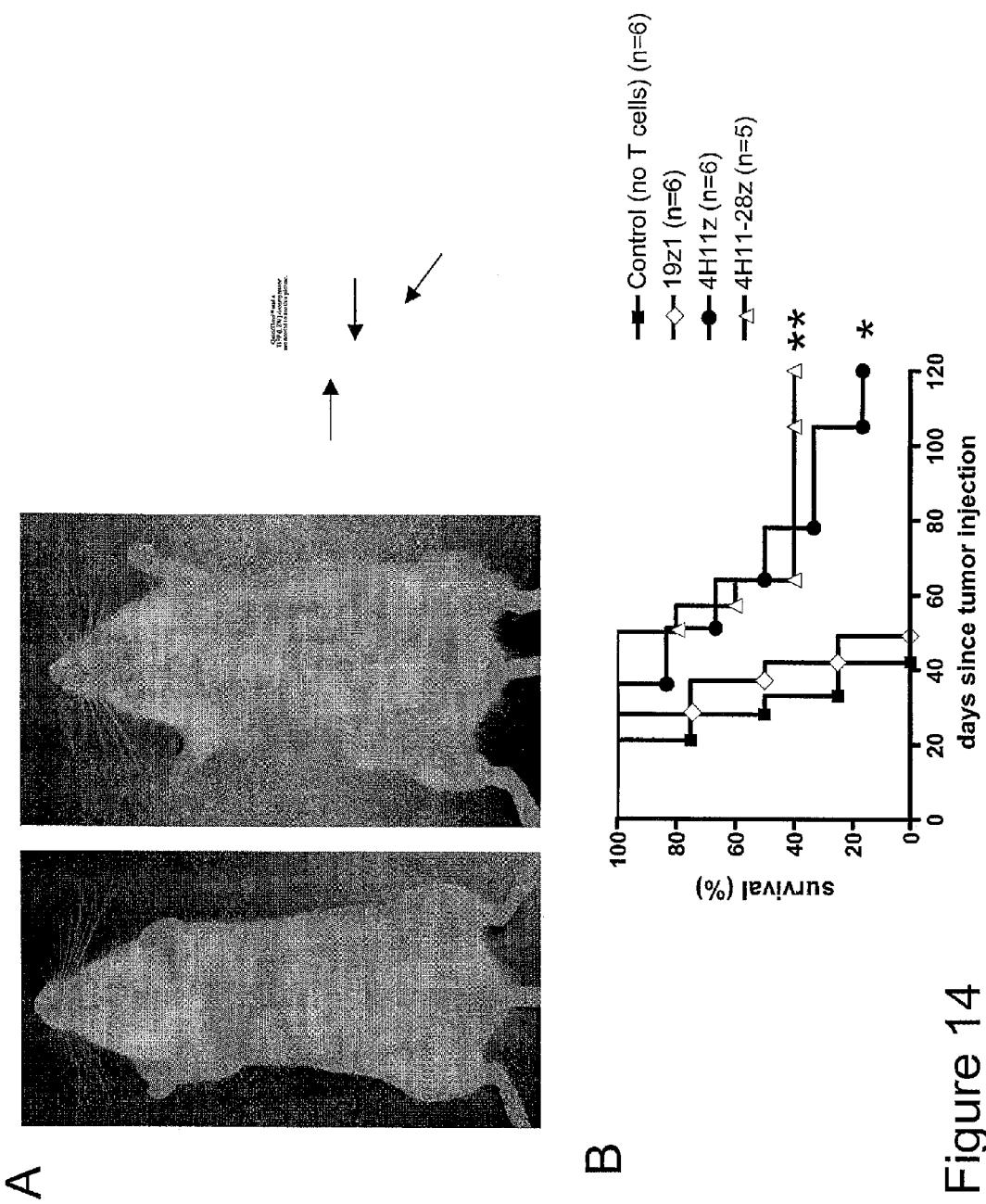


Figure 14

A

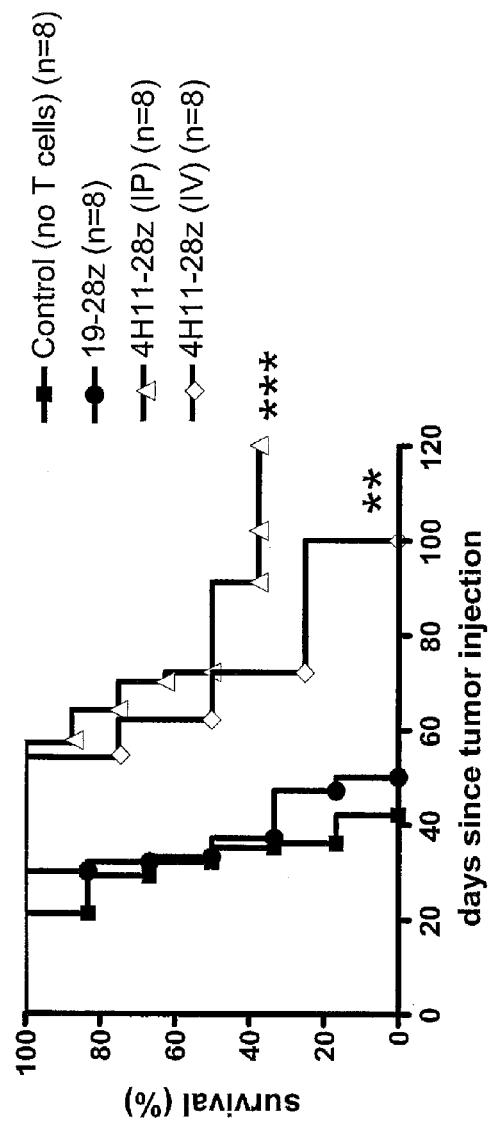
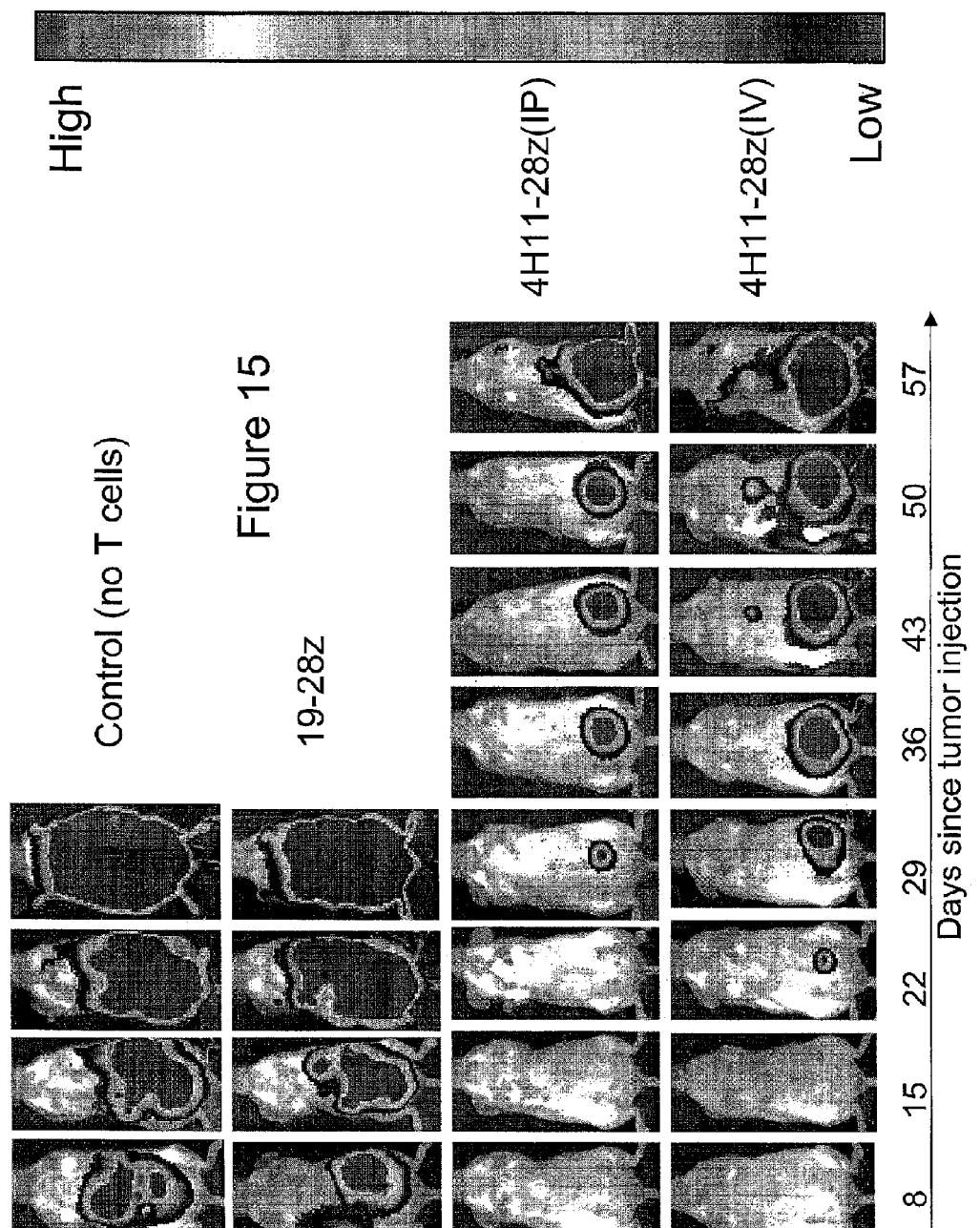


Figure 15



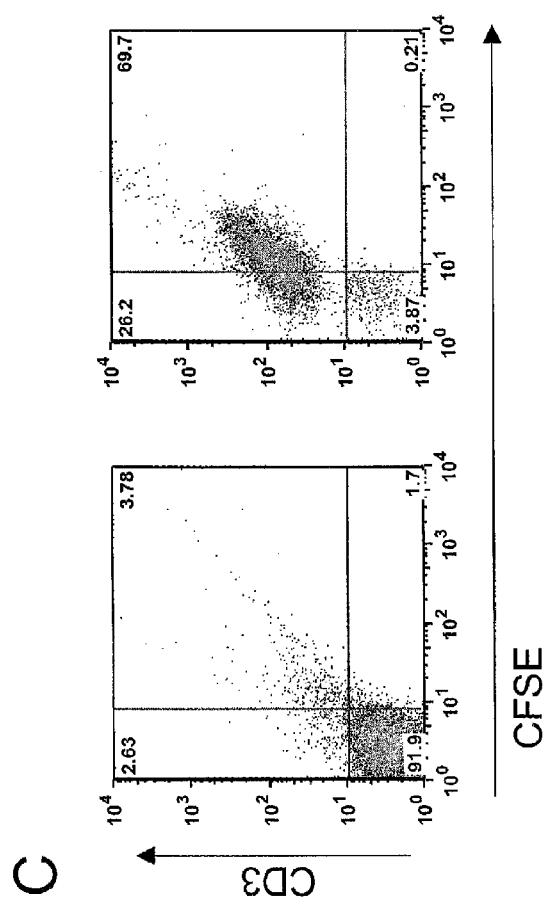


Figure 15

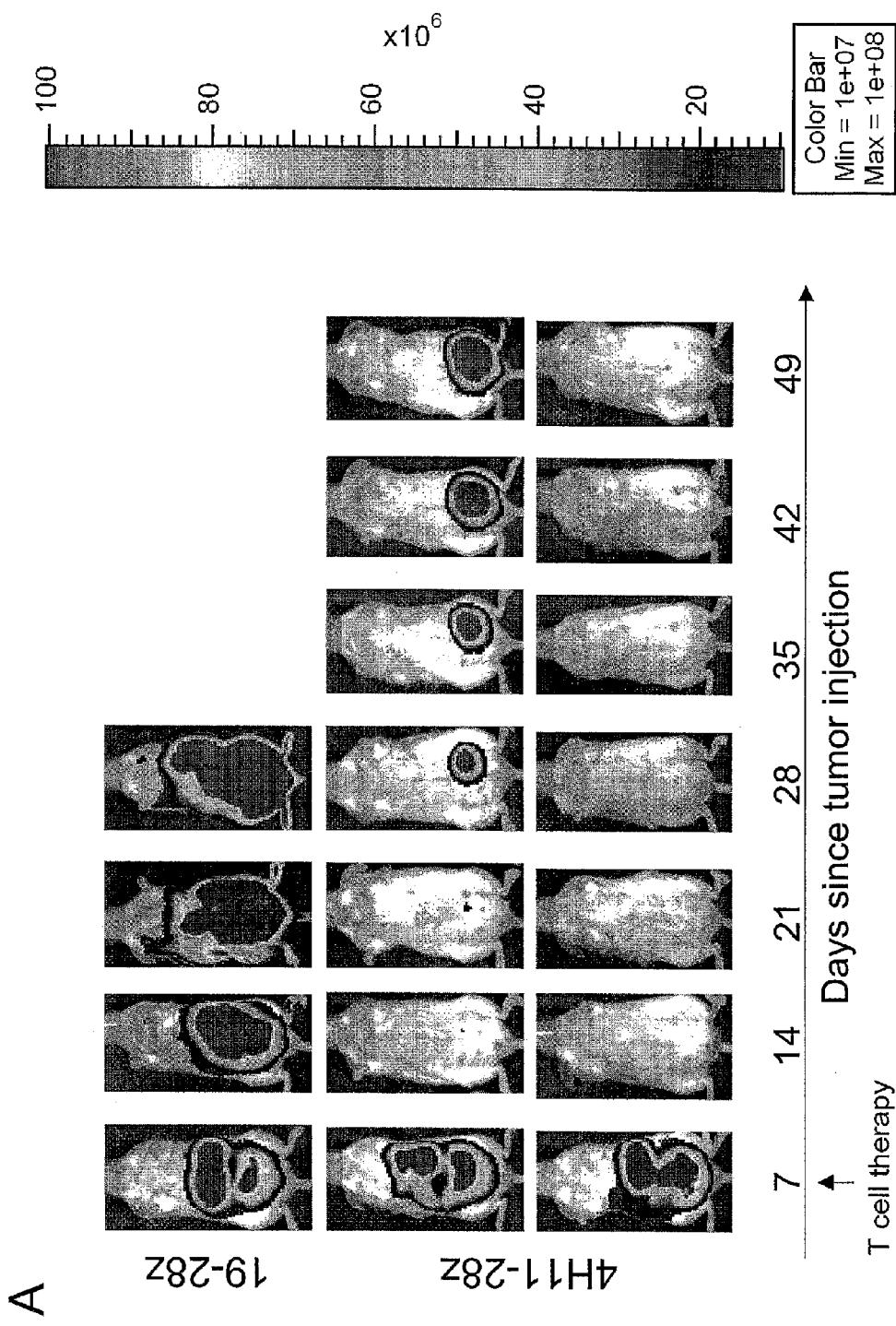


Figure 16

B

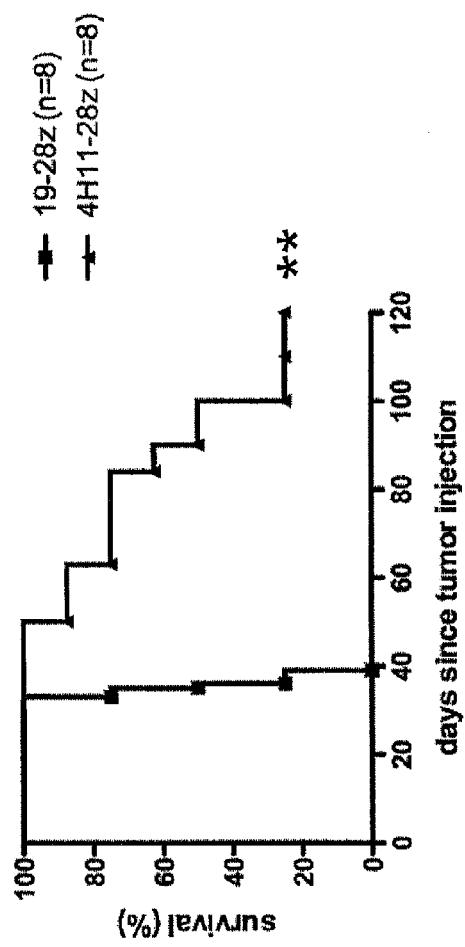


Figure 16

CD8 leader sequence

ATGGCTC TCCCAGTGAC TGCCCTACTG CTTCCCCTAG CGCTTCTCCT GCATGCAGAG (SEQ ID NO:32)

CD3 zeta chain intracellular domain

AGAGT GAAAGTTCAGC AGGAGCGCAG AGCCCCCGC GTACCAGCAG GGCCAGAAC AGCTCTATAA
CGAGCTCAAT CTAGGACGAA GAGAGGAGTA CGATGTTTG GACAAGAGAC GTGGCCGGGA CCCTGAGATG
GGGGGAAAGC CGAGAAGGAA GAACCTCTAG GAAGGCCTGT ACAATGAACG GCAGAAAGAT AAGATGGCGG
AGGCCTACAG TGAGATTGGG ATGAAAGGCG AGCGCCGGAG GGGCAAGGGG CACGATGGCC TTTACCAGGG
TCTCAGTACA GCCACCAAGG ACACCTACGA CGCCCTTCAC ATGCAGGCC TGCCCCCTCG
(SEQ ID NO:33)

(G4S)3 serine-glycine linker

GGTG GAGGTGGATC AGGTGGAGGT GGATCTGGTGGAGGTGGATC T (SEQ ID NO:34)

CD8 transmembrane domain

GCGGCCGCAC CCACCAACGAC GCCAGCGCCG CGACCACCAA CCCCCGGCGCC CACGATCGCG TCGCAGCCCC
TGTCCCTGCG CCCAGAGGCG TGCCGGCCAG CGGCGGGGGG CGCAGTGCAC ACGAGGGGGC TGGACTTCGC
CTGTGATATC TACATCTGGG CGCCCTTGGC CGGGACTTGT GGGGTCCCTTC TCCTGTCACT GGTTATCACC
CTTTACTGCA ACCAC (SEQ ID NO:35)

CD28 transmembrane + intracellular domains (-STOP)

CAA TTGAAGTTAT GTATCCTCCT CCTTACCTAG ACAATGAGAA GAGCAATGGA ACCATTATCC
ATGTGAAAGG GAAACACCTT TGTCCAAGTC CCCTATTCC CGGACCTTCT AAGCCCTTT GGGTGCTGGT
GGTGGTTGGT GGAGTCCTGG CTTGCTATAG CTTGCTAGTA ACAGTGGCCT TTATTATTT CTGGGTGAGG
AGTAAGAGGA GCAGGCTCCT (SEQ ID NO:36)

Fig. 17

FIG. 18A

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FIG. 18E

180

6001 TGTGATGCTT CCTGTAACCTT GRCATGAAAG GAGTTACTAA GAGCCCTCTT CTCGCAGCTC ACTTACAGGC TCTCTACTTA GTCAGGACG AGAGCTGGG
6101 AACATTGAA GAGCTTGAA CTGACTTCTT CTCRATATT GTCGTTGAGA GAGTTGAGA AGAGTAAAGT CAGTCGCGC TTGAGCTGC
ACCTCTGAGS GCAAGTAACTT AAGAACATCTT GCACTGAACTT GTCAGCTTCTT AGCTGCGAC AGCTTACCC TCGAGCTTAA CGAGCTTAA
TGAGACCTC CTCGAGCTT GTCAGCTTCTT AGCTGCGAC AGCTTACCC TCGAGCTTAA CGAGCTTAA CGAGCTTAA
Pml.I
NcoI
Pml.I
6301 TGAAGGCTCTC GCAACCCGGG GTCAGCTTCTT CCTCTGAGCTC TCCCGCTGAC TGGCGCTAC CCCTCCCTCA GCTTCCTCTC GCTTCCTCTC
ACTTCCGAGS GTCGCGCC CGACCTGTA CGAGCTGTA CGTACCGAG AGGGGACTG KCGGATTC
VH
6401 GTCAGGCTGC AGGAGCTGG GGGAGGCTC GTGAAGCTCTT GAGGTCGCC TGTGAGCTCC TGTGAGCTCTT GTCAGGCTGC TATGCGATCT
CACTTCGAGC TCCTCACTTC CCCTCGAGG CACTTCGAGC CTCCAGGA GTTCAGGG ACACGTGAA GACCTAAGTG AAAGTCATCG ATACGTTACA
VH
6501 CCTGGTTTCG CCTGAGTGGG GAGATGAGG CCTGAGTGGG CCTGAGCTT ACCCTGAGC CGCTGAGG CCTGAGCTT GTCAGGCTGC AGGGAGGATT
GTCGCGAGG GAGCTGAGG CCTGAGTGGG CCTGAGCTT GTCGAGTGGG CCTGAGCTT GTCAGGCTGC AGGGAGGATT
VH
6601 CACCATTCG AGGAGCATG CCTGCAACAC CCTGCAACAC CCTGCAACAC CCTGCAACAC CCTGCAACAC CCTGCAACAC CCTGCAACAC
GTGGTAAAGG TCTCTGTAC GETCTTGTG CCTGCAACAC CCTGCAACAC CCTGCAACAC CCTGCAACAC CCTGCAACAC CCTGCAACAC
(G4S)3 Serine-glycine Linker
VH
6701 CCTGACTTACGG CCTGATTACTA TGCTPATGGAC TACTGGGGCC AAGGGACAC CCTGACTTACGG CCTGACTTACGG CCTGACTTACGG
CCATTGATGC CACTAATGAT ACCATACTG CCTGACTTACGG CCTGACTTACGG CCTGACTTACGG CCTGACTTACGG CCTGACTTACGG
(G4S)3 Serine-glycine Linker
6801 GAGGTGGATC TGACATTGAG CCTCACCCAGT CCTCCATCCCTC CCTGGCTGTG TCAAGCAGGAG AGAGCTGAC TATGAGCTGC AAATCCGATC AGAGCTGCT
CTCCACCTAG ACTGTAATC GAGTGGTCA GAGTGGTCA GAGTGGTCA GAGTGGTCA GAGTGGTCA GAGTGGTCA
VH
6901 CACAGTAGA ACCCGGAAAGA ACCCAATTGGC TTGGTACCGA CAAACCCAG GAGAGCTGGG CATCTACTGGG TGAACCTGGC AGACCTGG
GTGGTCATCT TGGGCTTTCT TGGTCAACCG ACCATGGTC GTTTPGGTC CTCAGGAGG ACTTGACCC TAGATGACCC GTAGTGAACCT CGTAAAGCT
VH

FIG. 18D

7001 GTCCCTGATC GCTTCAGG CAGTGGATT GGGACAGAT TCACCTCAC CATCAGCAT GTGAGCTGC AGTATATAC TGCCAGCAT
CAGGGACTAG CGAAGTGTCG GTCAACCTAAC CCTGTCTAA AGTGAGAGTG GTAGCTCTCA CACGTGGACCG TCTCTGGACCG CD8 transmembrane domain

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Not I

7101 CTTATACT ACTCACGTTG GGTCCCTGGGA CAAAGCTGGAA GATCAAACGG GGGCCGGAC CCACCCAGAC CGCAGGCCG CGACCCCAA CCCGGGCC
GAATAATTAGA TGAGTGCAGA CCAAGGACCT GTTTCGACCT CTAGTTCGCC CGCCGGCCGGC GGGGGCGG
CD8 transmembrane domain

7201 CACGATCGGG TCGCAGCCCC TGTTCCTGGG CCAAGACGGG TGCCGGCCAG CGCAGGGGGG CGCAAGGGGGC AGGAGGGGGC TGGACCTGG CGTGATATC
GTGCTAGGCC AGCGTGCGG ACGTCTCCGC CGAGGAGGC ACGGCTCGG ACGTCTCCGC CGTGTACCTG TGTCTCCCG
CD8 transmembrane domain

CD3 zeta chain intracellular domain

7301 TACATCTGG CGGCCCTGGC CGGGACATTG GGGGTCTTC TCCTCTCACT GTTCTACCC CTTACTGCA ACCACAGAGT GAAGTCACT AGGACCCAG
ATGTAACCC CGGGAAACCG GCCTGTGAAAC CCCAGGAAG AGGACAGTGA CCAATAGTGG GAATAGCST TGGTGTCTCA CTTCAAGTGC TTCTCGGTC
CD3 zeta chain intracellular domain

7401 AGCCCCCGC GTACCAAGAG GGCAGAACCC AGCTCTATAA CGAGCTCAAT CTAGGACCA GAGAGGAGTA CGATGTTTG GACAAGAAC GTGGCCGGGA
TGGGGGGCG CATTGGCGTC CGGGCTTGG TGGAGATATT GCTCGAGTTA GATCCCTGCTT CTCCTCTCAT GCTACAAAC CTGTTCCTG CACCGGCGCT
CD3 zeta chain intracellular domain

7501 CCCTGAGATG GGGGAAAGC CGAGAAGGA GAACCCCTGAG GAAGGCGCTGT ACAATAACT GCAGAAAGAT AGATGGGG AGGCCTACAG TGAGATGGG
GGGACTCTAC CCCCTTTCG GCTCTCTCTT CTTGGGAGTC CTTCCGAACTA TTGTTACTCA CGTCTTCTTA TTCTACCCG TCCGGATTCG ACTCTAACCC
CD3 zeta chain intracellular domain

7601 ATGAAAGGG AGCGCGGGAG GGGCAAGGGG CACGATGGCC TTTACCGGG TCTCACTAAC GCAACCGGG ACACCTAGA CGCCCTAAC ATCGGAGCC
TACTTTCCGC TCGCGGCCRC CCCGTTCCCC GTGCTACCGG AAATGGTCCC AGAGTCATGT CGGTGGTTCC TGTGGAATCT GCGGGAATG TAGGTGGGG
CD3 zeta chain intracellular domain

XbaI

7701 TGCCCCCTCG CTAACAGCCA CTCGAG
ACGGGGAGC GATTGTGGT GAGCTC

Figure 18 top strand: SEQ ID NO:37
Figure 18 bottom strand: SEQ ID NO:38

FIG. 18E

FIG. 19A

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FIG. 19B

FIG. 19C

4301	AATGACTTG AGCTTTCAGC AAGAAGCTTG CTTTGTGCGG GAGAGGATTC TACCTTCAAG CTTTGTGCGG GAGAGGATTC TACCTTCAAG
4401	TTCATGAACTC TCCTGAGCTG TAACTCTGGT GAGCTTCTTC TACCTTCAAG CTTTGTGCGG GAGAGGATTC TACCTTCAAG
4501	ATATGCGCTTCTT CAGTTTCTTC ATCTGCTTCTT TACCTTCAAG CTTTGTGCGG GAGAGGATTC TACCTTCAAG
4501	ATATGCGCTTCTT CAGTTTCTTC ATCTGCTTCTT TACCTTCAAG CTTTGTGCGG GAGAGGATTC TACCTTCAAG
4601	ACGATTAATCC GATTTGCGCTG TAACTCTGGT GAGCTTCTTC TACCTTCAAG CTTTGTGCGG GAGAGGATTC TACCTTCAAG
4701	GTCCTTATTTA GACCTTCTTC ATCTGCTTCTT TACCTTCAAG CTTTGTGCGG GAGAGGATTC TACCTTCAAG
4701	GTCCTTATTTA GACCTTCTTC ATCTGCTTCTT TACCTTCAAG CTTTGTGCGG GAGAGGATTC TACCTTCAAG
4801	ATCTTATTTA GTCCTTATTTA GACCTTCTTC ATCTGCTTCTT TACCTTCAAG CTTTGTGCGG GAGAGGATTC TACCTTCAAG
4901	CTTCTTATTTA GTCCTTATTTA GACCTTCTTC ATCTGCTTCTT TACCTTCAAG CTTTGTGCGG GAGAGGATTC TACCTTCAAG
5001	GGAGCTTATTTA GTCCTTATTTA GACCTTCTTC ATCTGCTTCTT TACCTTCAAG CTTTGTGCGG GAGAGGATTC TACCTTCAAG
5101	TCCTTATTTA GTCCTTATTTA GACCTTCTTC ATCTGCTTCTT TACCTTCAAG CTTTGTGCGG GAGAGGATTC TACCTTCAAG
5101	TCCTTATTTA GTCCTTATTTA GACCTTCTTC ATCTGCTTCTT TACCTTCAAG CTTTGTGCGG GAGAGGATTC TACCTTCAAG
5201	GGAGCTTATTTA GTCCTTATTTA GACCTTCTTC ATCTGCTTCTT TACCTTCAAG CTTTGTGCGG GAGAGGATTC TACCTTCAAG
5301	TCCTTATTTA GTCCTTATTTA GACCTTCTTC ATCTGCTTCTT TACCTTCAAG CTTTGTGCGG GAGAGGATTC TACCTTCAAG
5401	TCCTTATTTA GTCCTTATTTA GACCTTCTTC ATCTGCTTCTT TACCTTCAAG CTTTGTGCGG GAGAGGATTC TACCTTCAAG
5501	TCCTTATTTA GTCCTTATTTA GACCTTCTTC ATCTGCTTCTT TACCTTCAAG CTTTGTGCGG GAGAGGATTC TACCTTCAAG
5601	ATCTTATTTA GTCCTTATTTA GACCTTCTTC ATCTGCTTCTT TACCTTCAAG CTTTGTGCGG GAGAGGATTC TACCTTCAAG
5701	CTTCTTATTTA GTCCTTATTTA GACCTTCTTC ATCTGCTTCTT TACCTTCAAG CTTTGTGCGG GAGAGGATTC TACCTTCAAG
5801	TCCTTATTTA GTCCTTATTTA GACCTTCTTC ATCTGCTTCTT TACCTTCAAG CTTTGTGCGG GAGAGGATTC TACCTTCAAG
5901	TCCTTATTTA GTCCTTATTTA GACCTTCTTC ATCTGCTTCTT TACCTTCAAG CTTTGTGCGG GAGAGGATTC TACCTTCAAG
6001	TCCTTATTTA GTCCTTATTTA GACCTTCTTC ATCTGCTTCTT TACCTTCAAG CTTTGTGCGG GAGAGGATTC TACCTTCAAG

6101 ACCTCTGGCG GCAGCTTACCG AAGACAACT GGACCGACCG GTGGTACCTC ACCCTTACCG ACTCGGCCAC ACACTGTGG TCCGGGACA CCAGACTAAG TGGAGACCGC CGTCGGATGG CCTGGCTGG CACCATGGAG TGGGATGGC TOAGGGCGTG TGTACACCC AGCCGGCTGT GGTCTGATTC PmlI

6201 AACCTAGAAC CTCGCTGGAA AGGACCTTAC ACAGTCCTGC TGACCAACCCC CACCGCCCTC AAAGTAGACG GCATGGCAGC TTGGATACAC GCGGCCAAGG TTGGATCTG GAGGACCTT TCCTGGATG TGTCAGGACG ACTGGTGGGG GTGGGGAG CGTAGCTGC CGTAGCTGC AACTATGTG CGGGGGTGC VH

CDS-Leader

6301 TGAGGCTGC CGACCCCGGGG GGTGGACCAT CCTCTAGACT GCCATGGCTC TCCCCTGAC TGCCCTACTG CTTCCCTAG CGCTTCTCT GCATGGAGG ACTTCGAG GCTGGGGCC CGAACCTGGTA GGAGATCTGA CGGTACCGAG AGGGTACTG AGGGGATAC GAAGGATGAC VH

6401 GTGAGCTGC AGGAGTCAGG GGGAGGCTTC GTGAAGCCCTG GAGGGCCCTI CAAGACTCC TGCGAGCT CTGGATTAC TTTCACTGC TATGCCATGT CACTTCGAGC TCCTCACTCC CCTCTCGAA CACTTCGAA CTTCCAGGGA GTTTCAGAGG ACACGTGGAA GACCTAATG ATACGGTACA VH

6501 CCTGGTTTG CCTGAGTCGG GAGATGAGGC TGGAGTGGGT CGCAACCATT AGGAGTCGT GIGGTTACAT CTTCATTTCT GACAGTGTGC AGGGACGTT GGACCAAGC GGACTCAGGC CTCTACTCCG ACCTCACCA GCGTGGTAA TGCTCAGGAC CACCAATGTA GAAGATAAGA CTGTCACAGC TCCCTGCTAA VH

6601 CACCATTTCC AGAGACAAAT CGAACAGAC CCTGGCACCTG CAAATGGGCA GTCAGCAGTC TGGGGACAG GCCATGTTACTGTCGAAG GCAGGGATTT GTGGTAAAGG TCTCTGTTAC GTTTCCTGNG GGACGTGGAC GTTACCCGT CAGACTCAG ACCCCTGTGC CGFTACATAA TGACACGTT CGTCCTAA (G4S) 3 Glycine-Serine Linker VH

6701 GGTAACTAAG GTGATTACTA TGGTATGGAC TACTGGGCC AAGGGACCAAC GGTGACCCOTC TCTTCAGGTG GAGGGGATC AGTGGAGGT GGATCTGGTGC CGATTGATGC CACTAATGAT AGGATACTTG ATGACCCGG TTCCCTGGTG CGTAGCTGC AGGAGTCCAC CTCCACCTAG TCCACCTCCA CCTAGACAC VL

FIG. 19D

(G4S)3 Glycine-Serine linker	
6801	GAGGTGGATC TGACATGAG CTCACCCACT CTCCATCTC OCTGGGTGTTG TCGCAGGG AGAAAGCAC TATGAGCTGC AAATCCAGTC AGAGTCGTCT CTCCACCTAG ACTGTAATC GAGTGGTCA GAGGTAGAG GCACCGCAC VI.
6901	CAACAGTACA ACCCGAAGA ACCAGTGGC TGGTACAG CAAACACG GACAGCTCC TGAACCTCG ATCTACTGG CATCCACTAG GAATCTGCA GTTTGTCATCT TGGGCTTCT TGGTACACCG AACCATGGTC GTTGTGGTC CTTGCAAGG ACTTGACAC TAGATGACCC GTAGGTGATC CGTTAGACCT VI.
7001	GTCCCCATGIC GCTTCAAGG CAGTCAAGG CAGTGGAGT GCAAGAGATT TCACTCTCAC CATAGCACT GTGCAAGCTG AGAACCTGSC AGTTTATTAC TCCAAAGCAAT CAGGGACTAG CGAAGTGTCC GTCAACCTAGA CCCCTGTCTAA ATGAGAGCTC GTRACTCTCA CACGTOGAC TCTTGACCC TCAATAATG AGCTCGTTA VI.
	CD28 transmembrane + intracellular domains (-STOP)
	Not I
7101	CTTATAATCT ACTCACGTT GGTCCTGGGA CCAGGTGGA GATCAAACGG GCTGCCGAA TTGAAAGTTAT GATCCTCTT CCTTACCTAG ACATAGAGAA GAATATZAGA TGAGTGAAG CCAGGACCT GTTGTGACCT CTAGTTGTCG CCGCGGCTT AACTCTATA CATAGAGCA GGAATGATC TGTACTCTT CD28 t transmembrane + intracellular domains (-STOP)
7201	GAGCAATGAA ACCATTATCC ATGTAAGG GAAACCCCT TTGCTCAACTTCC CGCTATTTC CGGACCTCTT AGGCTTTT GGTTGTTGGT GGTTGTTGGT CTCGTTACTCT TGGTAATAGG TACACTTTC CTTTGTTGAA ACAGCTTCAG GGGATAAAGG GCCTGGAAA TGGGAAAGA CCACCAACCA OCACCAACCA CD28 transmembrane + intracellular domains (-STOP)
7301	GGAGTCCTGG CTTCCTATAG CTTCCTAGA AGCTGGCCCT TTATTTTTT CTGGTGGGG AGTAAGGG GAACCACTCC TCATTCCTCT CTCATGACTG ATGTACTTGT CCTCAGGGCC GAAGGATATC GAACGATCAT TGACCCGGA ATAATAAAA GACCCACTCC TCATTCCTCT CTCATGACTG ATGTACTTGT CD28 transmembrane + intracellular domains (-STOP)
	CD3 zeta chain intracellular domain
7401	TGACTCCCGG CGGCCCCGG CCCACCCCA AGGATTACCA GCCCTATGCC CCACCAACGG ACTTCGGCG CTATGCCG AGCTGAACT TCACTGGAG ACTGAGGGCC GCGGGGCCCG GGTGGGGCT TCTTAATGGT CGGTGGTCC TGAAGCTCG GATAGCGAGG TCTCACTTCA ACTGTCCTTC CD3 zeta chain intracellular domain
7501	CGCAAGGCC CCCCGTACC ACCAGGGCCA GACCGAGTC TATAACGGC TCAATCTGG AGCTAGATCC AGTTGCTCG ATATTGCTGG ATCTGCTCTC CTCATGCTAC CGGTCTGGG CGGCGATGG TCGTCCCCTG CTCATGCTAC AAAACCTGT TCTGCACTGG CD3 zeta chain intracellular domain
7601	CGGGACCTGG AGATGGGGG AAAGCCGAGA AGGAGAACCC CTCAGGGAGG CCTGTACAT GAACTGAGA AGATAAGAT GGCGAGGCC TACAGTGAA GCCCTGGCAC TCTACCCCTC TTTGGCTCT TCTCTCTGG GACTCTCTCC GGCATGTTA CTCATGCTAC TCTTATTTCA CGCGCTCCGG ATGTCACTCT CD3 zeta chain intracellular domain

FIG. 19E

7701 TTGGGATCAA AGCGAACCC CGAGGGCCA AGGGCAAGA TGGCTTTAC GAGGTCTCA GTACAGCAGC CAAGGACACCC TACGACGCCC TTTCACATGCA
AACCTACTT TCCGCTCGCG GCCTCCCGT TCCCCGTGCT ACCGAAATG GTCCCCAGAT CATGTCGCTG GTTCTGTGG ATGCTGCCGG AAGTGTACGT
CD3 zeta chain intracellular domain

7801 GGCCCTCCCC CCTCGCTAAC AGCCACTCGA G
CGGGGACGGG GCAGCCATTG TCGGTGAGCT C

Figure 19 top strand: SEQ ID NO:39

Figure 19 bottom strand: SEQ ID NO:40

FIG. 19F

Figure 20A

1. Mouse MUC16-CD Peptide 1 (SEQ ID NO:21):

TLDRKSVFVDGYSQRDD 19 AA

2. Mouse 1st Cysteine Loop peptide 2 (SEQ ID NO:22):

KSYFSDC**QVLAFRSVSNNNNHTGVDSL**C**NFSPL** 33 AA

3. Mouse 2nd Cysteine Loop peptide 3 (SEQ ID NO:23):

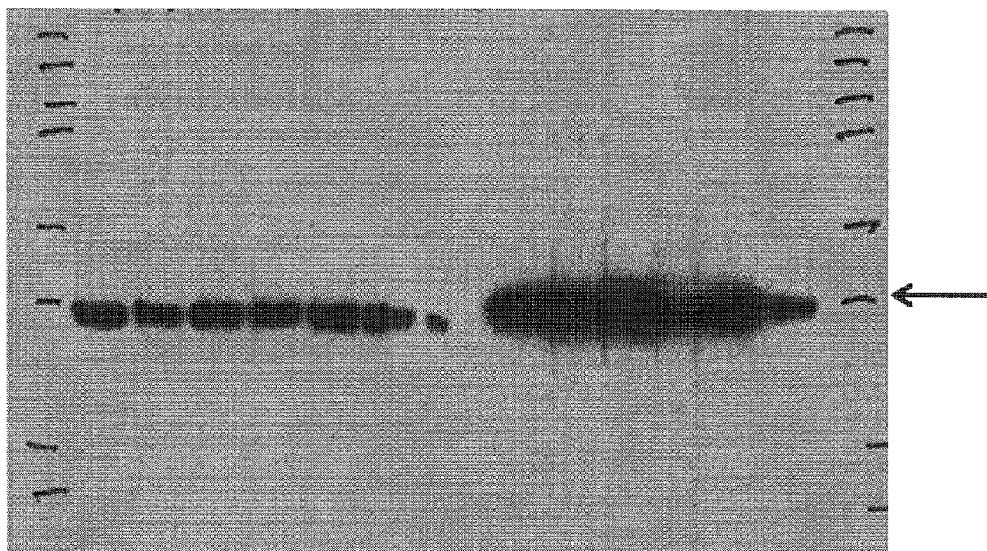
SLYSNC**RLASLRPKKNGTATGVNAIC**C**SYHQN** 32 AA

Figure 20B
Alignment of mouse MUC16 (SEQ ID NO:24) and human MUC16 (SEQ ID NO:25)
amino acid sequences

	Peptide 3 (2nd cysteine loop) <pre> HLIRPLVQNE--SILYSNCRAESLRFKKKNCTATGVNNAICSYHQNPDHPELDTQEELYTKLT HLLRPLFQKSSMCPFYLC<u>QLISLRPEKDGAATGVDTTYHPDPVGPGLDIQQLYWELS</u> ***:***.*:.. .:*. .*: * ***:*:*:****: : *:*** ;* * * *:*** :*;</pre>
	<pre> QLTQGVTQLGSYMLDQNSIYVNGYVPLNITIQGKYQLNF<u>IINWNLNNTDPTSSEYITLE</u> QLTHGVTQLGFYVLDRDSLFIGNYAPQNLNSIRGEYQINFHIVNWNLSPDPTSSEYITL<u>C</u> ***:***** *:***:***:***. * :*:***:***:*** *:***. *.*****</pre>
	<pre> RDIEDKVTTLYTGSQIKEVFQS<u>LVTNMSTSGSTVVTL</u>EALFSSHLDPNLVKQVFLNKTLN RDIQDKVTTLYKGSQQLHDTFR<u>LVTNLTMDSVLTVKA</u>FSSNLDPSSLVEQVFLDKTLN ***:*****. ****:..*: * ***: * .*. ;*: * ***:***. **:***:***</pre>
	<pre> ASSHWLGCATYQLKDLHVIDMKTSILLPAEIPPTSSSSQHFNLNFTITNLPYSQDIAQPST ASFHWLGSTYQLVDIHVTEMESSVYQ---PTSSSSTQHFYLNFTITNLPYSQDKAQPGT ** ***:**** *:*** :***:***:***. * :***:*** * *****:***. ***:***</pre>
	Peptide 2 (1st cysteine loop) <pre> TKYQQTKRSIENALNQI.FRNSSIT<u>QVSTFRSVPN-RHETGVDSL</u>NFSPLARRV TNYQRNKRNIEDALNQFLRNSSIKSYFSD<u>QVSTFRSVPN-RHETGVDSL</u>NFSPLARRV *:***:..**.***:*****:*****:*****:*****:*****:*****:*****:*****</pre>
	<pre> DRVAIYEEFLRMTHNGTQLLNI<u>DVMKNGLPFWAIILILAV</u> DRVAIYEEFLRMTRNGTQLQNF<u>TLDRSSVLVDGYSPNRNEPL</u>GNSDLPFWAVIILLAG *****:*****:*****:*****:*****:*****:*****:*****:*****:*****</pre>
	<pre> LLVLIT<u>LLM</u>FLVTV<u>RRRKKEGDYQVQRHRLAYYLSHLDLRKLQ</u> 8589 LLGVIT<u>LLI</u>FLV<u>RRRKKEGEYNVQQQPGYYQSHLDLEDLQ</u> 14507 ** :***:*. ***. *****:***: : .** *****.**</pre>

Figure 21**Mouse MUC16 CD Peptide 1**

ID1 9F7 16A9 21A7 24G10 10C4 17F2 1A8 1F8 12B10 17H10 18D5 23B12
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

**Mouse MUC16 CL Peptide 3**

2SE9 16F12 4A6 5D1 21B8 21E1 8A2 13E5 23G4 21D3 FB XX 4H11hu
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

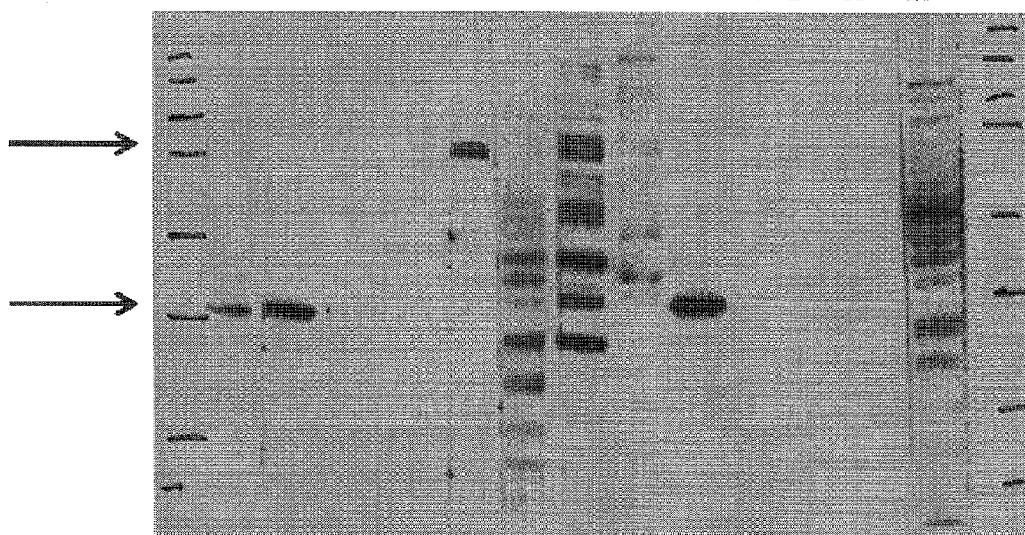
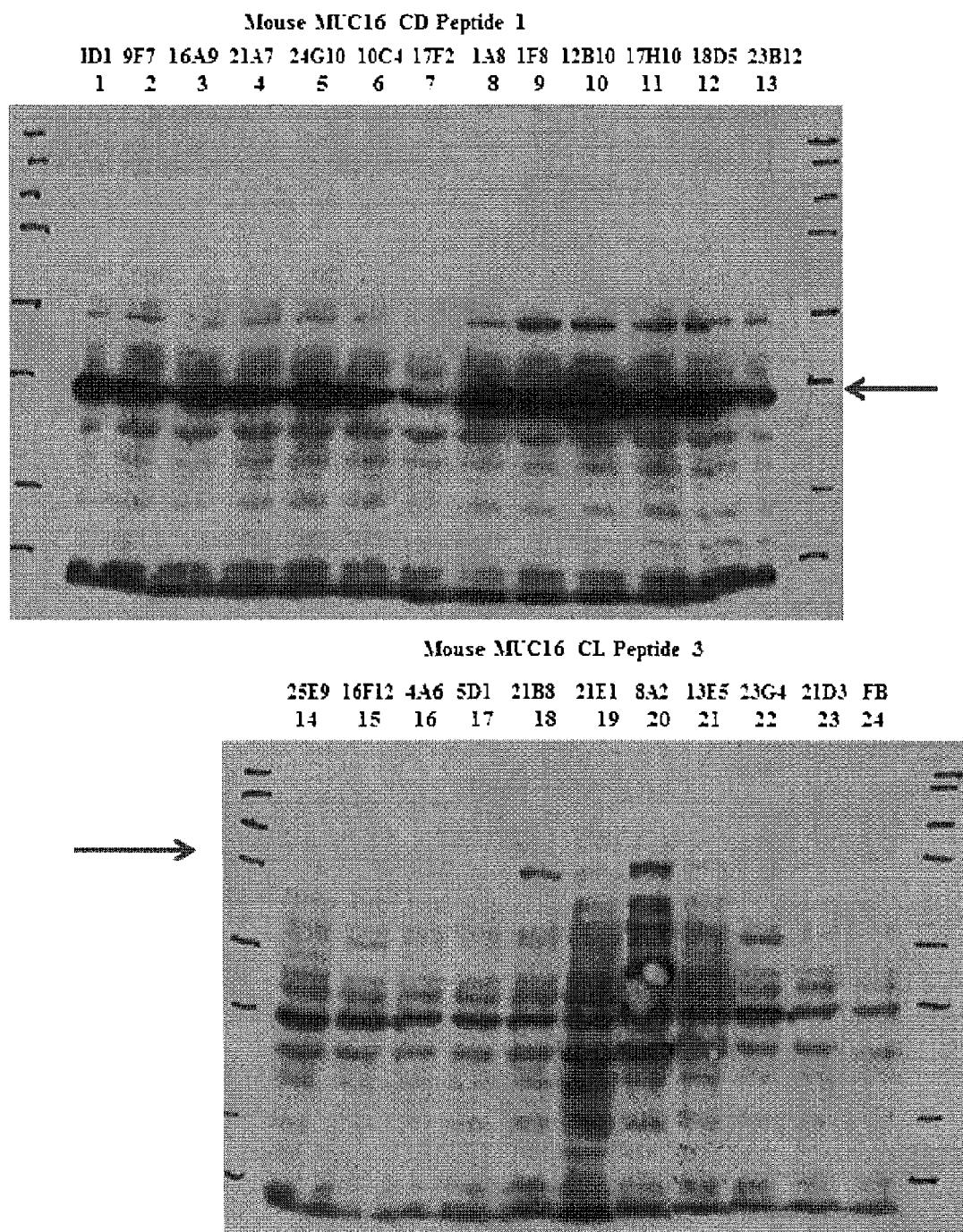


Figure 22



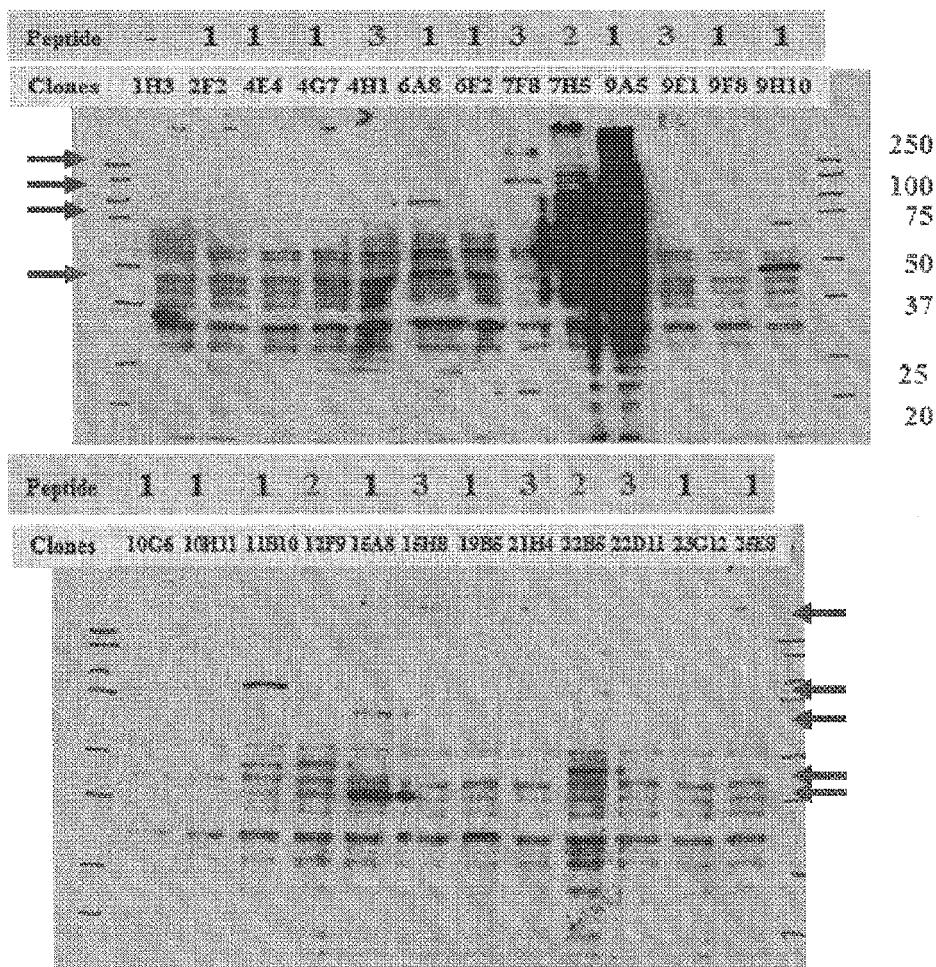


FIG. 23A

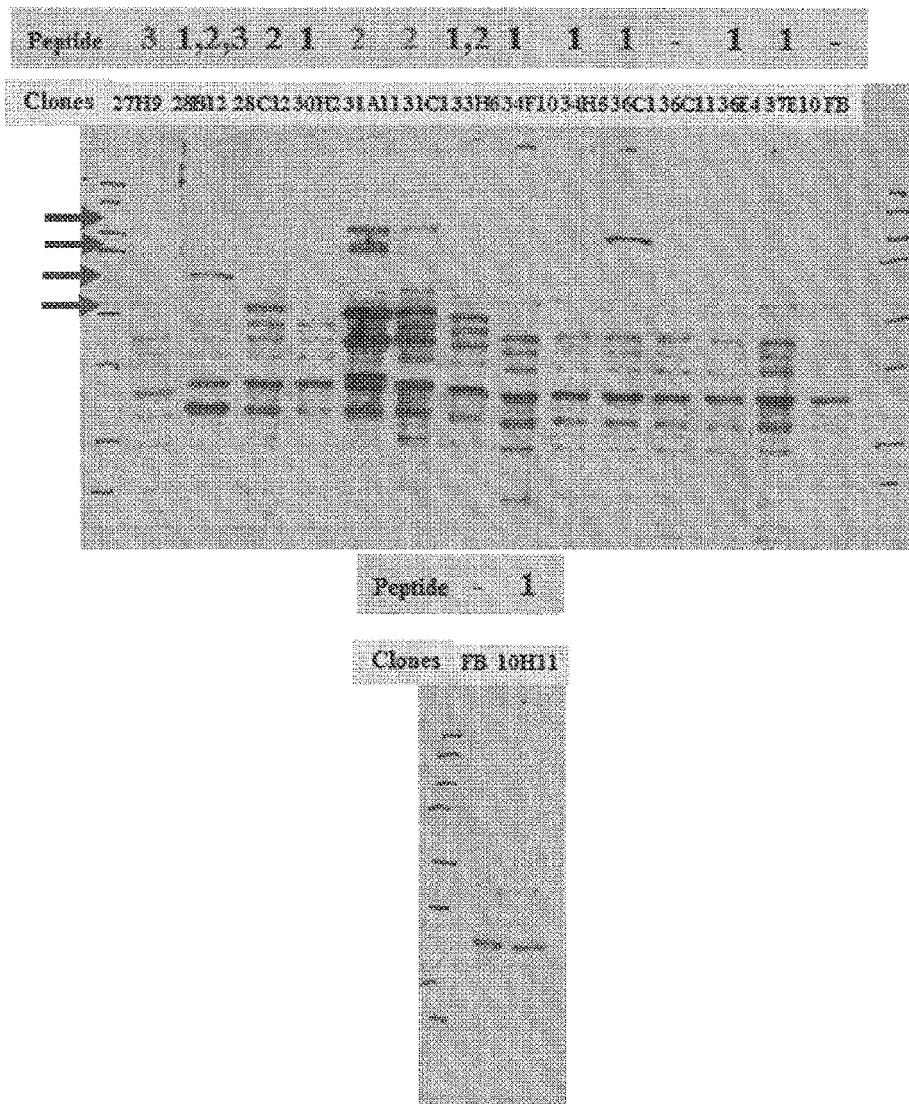


FIG. 23B

A. Nucleotide sequence encoding 12B10.3G10-V_H (SEQ ID NO:26)

GAGGTGAACCTCCAGGAGTCACGGTGGACCAATTGGCGACGGCTAAAGCATCATTGAACTCTCATGTCGGCGGCTCT
GGTTTCACCTTGTATACCTATGGCGGTGGACTGCGTGGCGACGGCTTCACGGAGGGTATOCAXTGCGTGGCG
ATAAAGAACGTAAGTGCGAAATTATGCCAACATATTAGCCGATTCACTGCAAGACAGATTCAACATCTCCAGAAAT
GATTCACTGAGCATGCTATCTGCAAATGAAACAACUTGAAAATGAGGACACASCCGATATTACCTGTGAGA
GCCCCGTAACAAATGGGGCGTTCTCTTACTGGGGCCAAAGGGACACGGTCACCGGTCCTGAGA

B. 12B10.3G10-V_H Amino Acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:27)

EVKLEESGGGLVQPKGSLLSCAASGFTFNTYAVHWVRQAPGKGMEWVARIRSKSGNYAT
YYADSVKDRPTISRNDQSMLYLQMNNLKTEDTAIYYCVRAGNNGAFPYWGQGTVTVSS

C. Nucleotide sequence encoding 12B10.3G10-V_L (SEQ ID NO:28)

Note the VL has an optional NotI site added by the primer for cloning.

GACATTGAGCTCAACCGTCTCCATCCTGACTGCTGCGATCTCTGGAGGGCACAGTCACCCATCACTTGCGAAGGCT
ACCCGAGATTTAACGAGCTTAACGCTTGTACCGAACGACGGCTCCGAAAGCTGCTGACTGACTGACTGACTGACTGACTG
ACATCTACATTACAGAACAGGCAACCCGACGGTGGCTGAGCTGGCTGAGGAGCTTATTCCTTCACCGATC
ACCAACCTGAGCTGAGATATTGCAACCTTATTCGCTGACTGACTGACTGACTGACTGACTGACTGACTGACTGACTG
ACCAACCTGAGATCAACGGGCGGGCGCA

D. 12B10.3G10-V_L Amino Acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:29)

DIELTQSPSSLASLGGRVTTCKASQDIKKYIAWYQHKPGKTPRLIHFTSTLQTGIPS
RFSGRGSgedYSFSISNLSEDIATYYCLQYDLSLYTFGGGKLEIKRAAA

Figure 24

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ANTIBODIES TO MUC16 AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF

This application claims benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/317,964, filed on Mar. 26, 2010, which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety for all purposes.

This invention was made with government support under P01-CA52477-16 awarded by the United States Public Health Service (US PHS). The government has certain rights in the invention.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to antibodies, and antigen-binding fragments thereof, that specifically bind to a polypeptide, or antigenic portion thereof, wherein the polypeptide is selected from a) MUC 16 ectodomain polypeptide, b) MUC 16 cytoplasmic domain polypeptide, and c) MUC 16 extracellular domain polypeptide that contains a cysteine loop polypeptide. The invention's antibodies and compositions containing them are useful in diagnostic and therapeutic applications for diseases in which MUC16 is overexpressed, such as cancer.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Cell surface markers and shed antigens are used in the diagnosis of several cancers. For example, the CA125 antigen, recognized by the OC125 antibody, is a tissue-specific, circulating antigen expressed in ovarian cancer. The CA125 antigen is encoded by the MUC16 gene, cloned by Lloyd and Yin. The full-length gene describes a complex tethered mucin protein present primarily in a variety of gynecologic tissues, especially neoplasms. OC125 and other related antibodies react with glycosylation-dependent antigens present exclusively in the cleaved portion of the molecule.

A serum assay can detect elevated levels of the circulating CA125 antigen in many epithelial ovarian cancer patients, and this antigen, derived using the ovarian cell line OVCA433, is recognized by the OC125 antibody (1-2). The detection of circulating CA125 in serum has proven to be a useful tool for the management of ovarian cancer patients and clinical trials (3-4). However, CA125 is neither sufficiently sensitive nor specific for general cancer screening (5-6). A variety of CA125 linked antibodies including VK8 and M11 have subsequently been defined as present on ovarian cancer cells (7-9). Although these antibodies have been used to develop serum assays and various other studies in ovarian cancer, they have significant shortcomings for clinical use in screening or tissue delivery. These antibodies are not useful as screening tools, nor can they detect the proximal residual MUC16 protein fragment after cleavage. This has limited their diagnostic and therapeutic applications.

For example, OC125, M11, and most other antibodies prepared against ovarian cancer cell extracts are directed at complex, glycosylation-dependent antigens. These antigens are exclusively present in the shed portion of MUC16 and cannot be employed to follow the biology of the proximal portion of MUC 16 and may not accurately reflect tissue distribution since the glycosylation patterns can vary substantially among tissues. Because the vast majority of MUC16-reactive antibodies, including OC125, react with the glycosylation-dependent antigen present exclusively in the cleaved portion of the molecule, the true distribution of MUC16 expression is not known (21). There is currently no antibody available to track the fate of the remaining MUC16 protein fragment after cleavage and CA125 release.

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Thus, there remains a need for the identification of antibodies that are directed against sequences in the peptide backbone of MUC16, and that are useful for diagnosis and treatment of cancers in which MUC16 is expressed and/or overexpressed.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention provides an antibody, or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, that specifically binds to a polypeptide, or antigenic portion thereof, wherein the polypeptide is selected from the group of a) MUC16 ectodomain polypeptide, b) MUC16 cytoplasmic domain polypeptide, and c) MUC16 extracellular domain polypeptide that contains a cysteine loop polypeptide CQVSTFRSVPNRHHTGVDSL (SEQ ID NO:19). In one embodiment, the antibody internalizes into a cell. While not intending to limit the invention to a particular sequence of MUC 16 ectodomain, in one embodiment, the MUC16 ectodomain polypeptide comprises a polypeptide selected from the group of Polypeptide 1 NFSPLAR-RVDRVAIYEE (SEQ ID NO:01) and Polypeptide 2 TLDRSSVLVDGYSPNRNE (SEQ ID NO:02). In another embodiment, the antibody lacks specific binding to a glycosylated MUC16 extracellular domain. In yet a further embodiment, the antibody specifically binds to the Polypeptide 2 (SEQ ID NO:02) of the MUC16 ectodomain polypeptide, and wherein the antibody comprises a variable heavy (V_H) chain encoded by SEQ ID NO:06, and a variable light (V_L) chain encoded by SEQ ID NO:07. In yet another alternative embodiment, the antibody specifically binds to the Polypeptide 2 (SEQ ID NO:02) of the MUC16 ectodomain polypeptide, and wherein the antibody comprises a variable heavy (V_H) chain encoded by SEQ ID NO:04, and a variable light (V_L) chain encoded by SEQ ID NO:05. In a further embodiment, the antibody specifically binds to the Polypeptide 1 (SEQ ID NO:01) of the MUC 16 ectodomain polypeptide, and wherein the antibody comprises a variable heavy (V_H) chain encoded by SEQ ID NO:08, and a variable light (V_L) chain encoded by at least one of SEQ ID NO:09 and SEQ ID NO:10. In one embodiment, the MUC16 cytoplasmic domain polypeptide comprises VTTRR RKKEGEYNVQQ (SEQ ID NO:18). More preferably, but without limitation, the MUC16 cytoplasmic domain polypeptide comprises Polypeptide 3 CGVLVTTRRKKEGEYNQQQ (SEQ ID NO:03). In an alternative embodiment, the MUC16 extracellular domain polypeptide that contains a cysteine loop polypeptide comprises CQVSTFRSVPNRHHTGVDSL (SEQ ID NO:19). More preferably, but without limitation, the MUC16 extracellular domain polypeptide comprises Polypeptide 4 KSYF SDCQVSTFRS VPNRHHTGVD SLCNFSP (SEQ ID NO:15). In yet another alternative embodiment, the antibody specifically binds to the Polypeptide 4 (SEQ ID NO:15) of the MUC16 extracellular domain polypeptide, and wherein the antibody comprises a variable heavy (V_H) chain encoded by SEQ ID NO:11, and a variable light (V_L) chain encoded by SEQ ID NO:12. In a further alternative embodiment, the antibody is selected from the group of a chimeric antibody, a monoclonal antibody, a recombinant antibody, an antigen-binding fragment of a recombinant antibody, a humanized antibody, and an antibody displayed upon the surface of a phage. In another embodiment, the antigen-binding fragment is selected from the group of a Fab fragment, a F(ab')2 fragment, and a Fv fragment. In an alternative embodiment, the antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, is covalently linked to a cytotoxic agent or a prodrug of a cytotoxic agent. In a preferred

embodiment, the antibody is a monoclonal antibody produced by a hybridoma cell line.

The invention also provides an isolated monoclonal antibody, or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, produced by a hybridoma cell line, wherein the antibody specifically binds to a polypeptide, or antigenic portion thereof, wherein the polypeptide is selected from the group of a) MUC16 ectodomain polypeptide, b) MUC16 cytoplasmic domain polypeptide, and c) MUC16 extracellular domain polypeptide that contains a cysteine loop polypeptide CQVSTFRS-VPNRHHTGVDSL (SEQ ID NO:19). In one embodiment, the MUC16 ectodomain polypeptide comprises Polypeptide 1 (SEQ ID NO:01) and the antibody is selected from the group of 9B11.20.16, 10A2, 2F4, 23D3, 30B1, and 31B2. In an alternative embodiment, the MUC16 ectodomain polypeptide comprises Polypeptide 2 (SEQ ID NO:02), and wherein the antibody is selected from the group of 4H11.2.5, 13H1, 29G9, 9C9.21.5.13, 28F8, 23G12, 9C7.6, 11B6, 25G4, 5C2.17, 4C7, 26B2, 4A5.37, 4A2, 25H3, and 28F7.18.10. In yet a further embodiment, the MUC16 cytoplasmic domain polypeptide comprises Polypeptide 3 CGVLVTTR-RRKKEGEYNVQQQ (SEQ ID NO:03), and wherein the antibody is selected from the group of 31A3.5.1, 19D1, 10F6, 22E10, 22F1, 3H8, 22F11, 4D7, 24G12, 19G4, 9A5, 4C2, 31C8, 27G4, and 6H2. In another alternative embodiment, the MUC16 extracellular domain polypeptide comprises Polypeptide 4 KSYF SDCQVSTFRS VPNRHHTGVDSL (SEQ ID NO:15), and wherein the antibody is selected from the group of 24B3 and 9C7.

The invention additionally provides a composition comprising (a) any one or more of the antibodies, or antigen-binding fragments thereof, that are described herein, and (b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Also provided by the invention is a hybridoma cell line that produces a monoclonal antibody that specifically binds to a polypeptide, or antigenic portion thereof, selected from the group of a) MUC16 ectodomain polypeptide, b) MUC16 cytoplasmic domain polypeptide, and c) MUC16 extracellular domain polypeptide that contains a cysteine loop polypeptide CQVSTFRSVPNRHHTGVDSL (SEQ ID NO:19).

The invention additionally provides a method for detecting a disease that comprises overexpression of MUC 16 in a subject, comprising a) providing i) a sample from a subject, and ii) any one or more of the antibodies, or antigen-binding fragments thereof, that are described herein, b) contacting the sample with the antibody under conditions for specific binding of the antibody with its antigen, and c) detecting an increased level of binding of the antibody to the sample compared to a control sample lacking the disease, thereby detecting the disease in the subject. In one embodiment, the disease is cancer. In a preferred embodiment, the cancer is selected from the group of ovarian cancer and breast cancer. While not intending to limit the method of detection, in one embodiment, detecting binding of the antibody to the sample is immunohistochemical, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS), Western blot, immunoprecipitation, and/or radiographic imaging.

Also provided herein is a method for treating a disease that comprises overexpression of MUC16, comprising administering to a subject having the disease a therapeutically effective amount of any one or more of the antibodies, or antigen-binding fragments thereof, that are described herein. In one embodiment, the disease is cancer, as exemplified by ovarian cancer and breast cancer.

The invention also provides an isolated antibody, or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, that specifically binds to a MUC16 polypeptide or to an antigenic portion thereof,

wherein the MUC16 polypeptide is selected from the group of a) TLDRKSVFVDGYSQRDD (SEQ ID NO:21), b) KSYFSDCQVLAFRSVSNNNNHTGVDSL (SEQ ID NO:22), c) SLYSNCRSLRPPKKNGTATGVNAICSYHQN (SEQ ID NO:23), d) KSYFSDCQVNNFRS (SEQ ID NO:30), and e) TLDRSSV-LVDGYSQRDD (SEQ ID NO:31). In one embodiment, the antibody is selected from the group of a monoclonal antibody, a chimeric antibody, a recombinant antibody, an antigen-binding fragment of a recombinant antibody, a humanized antibody, and an antibody displayed upon the surface of a phage. In a preferred embodiment, the antibody is a monoclonal antibody produced by hybridoma cells selected from the group of 12B10-3G10, 10C4-3H5, 10C4-1F2, 10C4-2H8, 10C4-1G7, 17F2-3G5, 17F2-3F6, 17F2-2F9, 17F2-1E11, 12B10-3F7, 12B10-2F6, 12B10-2F10, 25E9-3, 25E9-5, 25E9-1, 25E9-16, 21B8-1H11, 21B8-3G6, 21B8-3H9, 21B8-1G8, 21E1-1E3, 21E1-1G9, 21E1-2G7, 21E1-3G12, 4H1-2E1, 4H1-2E3, 4H1-3E1, 4H1-3H3, 15A8-2E2, 15A8-2E10, 15A8-2E11, 15A8-3D2, 22B5-1F6, 22B5-3G9, 22B5-2G8, and 22B5-3F11. In a particular embodiment, the MUC16 polypeptide is TLDRKSVFVDGYSQRDD (SEQ ID NO:21), and the antibody comprises a variable heavy (V_H) chain sequence SEQ ID NO:27, and a variable light (V_L) chain sequence SEQ ID NO:29, such as the monoclonal antibody produced by hybridoma cell 12B10-3G10. In an alternative embodiment, the antigen-binding fragment is selected from the group of a Fab fragment, a F(ab')2 fragment, and a Fv fragment. In a more preferred embodiment, the antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, is covalently linked to a cytotoxic agent and/or to a prodrug of a cytotoxic agent. In a further embodiment, the antibody specifically binds to human MUC16 (SEQ ID NO:25). In another embodiment, the antibody internalizes into a cell. In an alternative embodiment, the antibody lacks specific binding to a glycosylated MUC16 extracellular domain.

The invention also provides a composition comprising (a) any one or more of the invention's antibodies and/or antigen-binding fragments thereof, and (b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The invention further provides a hybridoma cell that produces an antibody, or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, that specifically binds to a MUC16 polypeptide or to an antigenic portion thereof, wherein the MUC16 polypeptide is selected from the group of a) TLDRKSVFVDGYSQRDD (SEQ ID NO:21), b) KSYFSDCQVLAFRSVSNNNNHTGVDSL (SEQ ID NO:22), c) SLYSNCRSLRPPKKNGTATGVNAICSYHQN (SEQ ID NO:23), d) KSYFSDCQVNNFRS (SEQ ID NO:30), and e) TLDRSSV-LVDGYSQRDD (SEQ ID NO:31).

The invention also provides an isolated nucleotide sequence comprising a polynucleotide that encodes at least one of a variable heavy (V_H) chain sequence and the variable light (V_L) chain sequence of an antibody that specifically binds to a MUC16 polypeptide, wherein the MUC16 polypeptide is selected from the group of a) TLDRKSVFVDGYSQRDD (SEQ ID NO:21), b) KSYFSDCQVLAFRSVSNNNNHTGVDSL (SEQ ID NO:22), c) SLYSNCRSLRPPKKNGTATGVNAICSYHQN (SEQ ID NO:23), d) KSYFSDCQVNNFRS, and e) TLDRSSV-LVDGYSQRDD (SEQ ID NO:31). In one embodiment, the MUC16 polypeptide is TLDRKSVFVDGYSQRDD (SEQ ID NO:21) and the polynucleotide encoding the variable heavy (V_H) chain sequence comprises SEQ ID NO:26, and wherein the polynucleotide encoding the variable light (V_L) chain sequence comprises SEQ ID NO:28.

The invention also provides a method for producing an antibody that specifically binds to a MUC16 polypeptide or to an antigenic portion thereof, comprising administering to a subject an immunologically effective amount of a MUC16 polypeptide selected from the group of a) TLDRKS VF VDGYS QRNDD (SEQ ID NO:21), b) KSYFSDCQV-LAFRSVSN NNHTGVDSLNFSP (SEQ ID NO:22), c) SLYSNCRSLRPKKNGTATGVNAICSYHQN (SEQ ID NO:23), d) KSYFSDCQVNNFRS (SEQ ID NO:30), and e) TLDRSSVLVDGYSQRNDD (SEQ ID NO: 31).

The invention additionally provides a method for identifying a subject as having disease, comprising determining the level, in a sample from the subject, of specific binding of any one or more of the invention's antibodies and/or antigen-binding fragments thereof, with the MUC16 polypeptide or with the antigenic portion thereof, wherein detecting an altered level of the specific binding relative to a control sample identifies the subject as having disease. In one embodiment, the disease is cancer exemplified by ovarian cancer and breast cancer. In another embodiment, the method further comprises detecting an altered level of binding of the antibody to the sample compared to a control sample. Optionally, the detecting is selected from the group of immunohistochemistry, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS), Western blot, immunoprecipitation, and radiographic imaging.

The invention also provides a method for reducing one or more symptoms of disease comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of any one or more of the invention's antibodies and/or antigen-binding fragment thereof. In one embodiment, the disease is cancer, exemplified by ovarian cancer and breast cancer. Optionally, the method further comprises detecting a reduction in one or more symptoms of the disease after the administration step.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1: Three MUC1-6 carboxy terminus peptides were synthesized at the MSKCC Microchemistry Core Facility. Polypeptide 1 is near the putative cleavage site, Polypeptide 2 is before the transmembrane, and Polypeptide 3 is the internal peptide, which is inside the transmembrane.

FIG. 2: Comparison staining of high-grade serous ovarian carcinomas using OC125 (left panel) and 4H11 (right panel)

FIG. 3A-FIG. 3L: Immunohistochemical scoring of OC125 and 4H11 on tissue microarrays of high-grade ovarian serous carcinoma. Only membranous and/or cytoplasmic staining was considered positive. Score 0: No staining; Score 1: <5% strong or weak; Score 2: 5-50% strong or weak; Score 3: 51-75% strong or 51-100% weak; Score 4: 76-99% strong; Score 5: 100% strong. FIG. 3A: OC125 (Score 0); FIG. 3B: OC125 (Score 1); FIG. 3C: OC125 (Score 2); FIG. 3D: OC125 (Score 3); FIG. 3E: OC125 (Score 4); FIG. 3F: OC125 (Score 5); FIG. 3G: 4H11 (Score 0); FIG. 3H: 4H11 (Score 1); FIG. 3I: 4H11 (Score 2); FIG. 3J: 4H11 (Score 3); FIG. 3K: 4H11 (Score 4); FIG. 3L: 4H11 (Score 5).

FIGS. 4A and 4B: Western blot analysis. FIG. 4A: Western blot analysis of GST-ΔMUC16^{c114} fusion protein with monoclonal antibodies 9C9.21.5.13 and 4H11.2.5. FIG. 4B: Western blot analysis of SKOV3-phrGFP-ΔMUC16^{c114} and SKOV3-phrGFP-ΔMUC16^{c334} protein extract and probed with monoclonal antibodies 9C9.21.5.13 and 4H11.2.5.

FIG. 5A-5D: MUC1-6 carboxy terminus monoclonal antibodies binding affinity on OVCAR3 cells. FIG. 5E: Internal-

ization of radio-labeled 4H11 and OC125 monoclonal antibodies on SKOV3-phrGFP-ΔMUC16^{c334} stable transfected cells.

FIG. 6A-D: Comparison staining intensities of OC125 and 4H11 monoclonal antibodies on tissue microarrays containing cancers of the prostate (2A, concordant), lung (2B, discordant), breast (2C, discordant), and pancreas (2D, discordant).

FIGS. 7A and 7B: FACS analysis as described in the Material and Methods section was performed with commercial antibodies and MUC1-6 carboxy terminus monoclonal antibodies on OVCAR3 wt, SKOV3-phrGFP-ΔMUC16^{c114} and SKOV3-phrGFP-ΔMUC16^{c334} stable transfected cell lines.

FIG. 8A-FIG. 8I: Nucleotide sequence encoding antibody variable heavy (V_H) chain and antibody variable light (V_L) chain. FIG. 8A: 4A5 V_H (SEQ ID NO:04), FIG. 8B: 4A5 V_L (SEQ ID NO:05), FIG. 8C: 4H11 V_H (SEQ ID NO:06), FIG. 8D: 4H11 V_L (SEQ ID NO:07), FIG. 8E: 9B11 V_H (SEQ ID NO:08), FIG. 8F: 9B11 $V_{L,A}$ (SEQ ID NO:09), FIG. 8G: 20 9B11 $V_{L,B}$ (SEQ ID NO:10), FIG. 8H: 24B3 V_H (SEQ ID NO:11), FIG. 8I: 24B3 V_L (SEQ ID NO:12).

FIG. 9A-FIG. 9F: FIG. 9A: *Homo sapiens* MUC16 (GenBank NP_078966) (SEQ ID NO:13), FIG. 9B: Polypeptide 1 (SEQ ID NO:01), FIG. 9C: Polypeptide 2 (SEQ ID NO:02), FIG. 9D: Polypeptide 3 (SEQ ID NO:03), FIG. 9E: Transmembrane domain (SEQ ID NO:14), FIG. 9F: Polypeptide 4 (SEQ ID NO:15) containing a cysteine loop polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:19).

FIG. 10: Schematic of MUC1-6 structure.

FIG. 11. Design and in vitro analysis of MUC-CD targeted CARs. (A) Schematic diagram of the first generation 4H11z and second generation 4H11-28z retroviral vectors. 4H11scFv: MUC16 specific scFv derived from the heavy (V_H) and light (V_L) chain variable regions of the monoclonal antibody 4H11; CD8: CD8 hinge and transmembrane domains; CD28: CD28 transmembrane and cytoplasmic signaling domains; ζ chain: T cell receptor ζ chain cytoplasmic signaling domain; LTR: long terminal repeat; black box: CD8 leader sequence; grey box: (Gly₄Ser)₃ linker; arrows indicate start of transcription. (B) FACS analysis of human T cells retrovirally transduced to express either the 4H11z or 19z1 CAR. (C) 4H11z⁺ but not 19z1⁺ T cells expand on 3T3(MUC-CD/B7.1) AAPC. CAR⁺ were co-cultured on 3T3(MUC-CD/B7.1) AAPC monolayers at 3x10⁶ CAR⁺ T cells/well of a 6 well plate. Proliferation of CAR⁺ T cells, normalized to the CAR⁺ T cell fraction as assessed by FACS for the CAR⁺ fraction in combination with viable T cell counts obtained on days 2, 4 and 7, as assessed by trypan blue exclusion assays.

FIG. 12. In vitro comparison of T cells modified to express the first generation 4H11z CAR to T cells modified to express the second generation co-stimulatory 4H11-28z CAR. (A) CAR⁺ T cells were co-cultured on MUC-CD monolayers with (right panel) or without B7.1 (left panel). 3x10⁶ CAR⁺ T cells were co-cultured on AAPC monolayers in 6 well tissue culture plates in cytokine-free medium. Total viable T cell counts were assessed on days 2, 4 and 7, by trypan blue exclusion assays. 4H11-28z⁺ T cells markedly expanded when compared to 4H11z⁺ T cells upon co-culture with 3T3 (MUC-CD) AAPCs, **p=0.0023 (4H11z compared to 4H11-28z). In contrast, both 4H11z⁺ and 4H11-28z⁺ T cells expanded similarly on 3T3(MUC-CD/B7.1) AAPCs, p=0.09, (4H11z compared to 4H11-28z). Control 19-28z⁺ T cells did not proliferate on 3T3(MUC-CD), **p=0.0056 (19-28z compared to 4H11z), **p=0.0011 (19-28z compared to 4H11-28z), or on 3T3(MUC-CD/B7.1), **p=0.0026 (19-28z compared to 4H11z), **p=0.0087 (19-28z compared to 4H11-28z). (B) 4H11-28z⁺ but not 4H11z⁺ T cells secrete IL-2 upon

co-culture with 3T3(MUC-CD) AAPCs. Tissue culture supernatants at day 2 following activation on 3T3(MUC-CD) AAPCs were analyzed for cytokine secretion. 4H11-28z⁺ T cells, in contrast to 4H11z⁺ T cells, demonstrated enhanced secretion of IL-2 consistent with T cell co-stimulation mediated through the 4H11-28z CAR. ***p=0.0008 (19z1 or 19-28z compared to 4H11z), **p=0.0026 (19z1 or 19-28z compared to 4H11-28z), **p=0.0046 (4H11z compared to 4H11-28z). Furthermore, both 4H11-28z⁺ and 4H11z⁺ T cells secreted IFNγ. *p=0.011 (4H11z compared to 4H11-28z). Control 19z1 and 1928z transduced T cells failed to secrete either IL-2 or IFNγ. **p=0.0034 (19z1 compared to 4H11z), **p=0.036 (19-28z compared to 4H11z), ***p=0.0008 (19-28z compared to 4H11-28z). (C) Expansion of CAR⁺ T cells following 3 cycles of stimulation on 3T3(MUC-CD/B7.1). Human T cells transduced to express either 4H11z or 4H11-28z CARs demonstrated a>2 log expansion over 2 cycles of stimulation on 3T3(MUC-CD/B7.1) AAPCs. Arrows indicate 1st and 2nd cycles of restimulation on AAPCs. (D) FACS analysis of the CAR⁺ T cell fraction of 4H11-28z⁺ T cells increased following each weekly cycle of stimulation. (I) FACS following initial transduction, (II) FACS at 7 days following first stimulation on AAPCs, (III) FACS at 7 days following second stimulation on AAPCs. These data are representative of one of three different experiments using three different healthy donor T cell populations, all of which demonstrated similar proliferation and cytokine secretion patterns.

FIG. 13. MUC-CD targeted T cells specifically expand and lyse MUC-CD⁺ tumor cells. (A) Cytotoxicity assay of 4H11z⁺ and 4H11-28z⁺ T cells targeting OV-CAR(MUC-CD) tumor cells demonstrates efficient cytotoxicity mediated by T cells from healthy donors modified to express the first and second generation MUC-CD targeted CARs. Control T cells modified to express the first and second generation CD19-targeted 19z1 and 19-28z CARs failed to demonstrate significant lysis of target tumor cells. (B) Healthy donor T cells modified to express the 4H11-28z CAR equally lyse primary patient ascites-derived MUC-CD⁺ tumor cells when compared to T cells modified to express the control 19-28z CAR. This data represents 1 or 3 experiments targeting primary tumor cells from 3 ovarian carcinoma patients with similar results. (C) Autologous T cells isolated from peripheral blood, when modified with the 4H11-28z CAR, exhibit significant lysis of autologous MUC-CD⁺ ascites-derived tumor cells when compared to control 19-28z⁺ autologous T cells. These data represent 1 of 3 experiments utilizing T cells and autologous tumor cells from 3 different ovarian carcinoma patients with similar results. (D) Antigen specific proliferation of MUC-CD targeted CFSE labeled T cells after co-culture with OV-CAR³(MUC-CD) tumor cells. CFSE labeled CAR⁺ T cells were co-cultured with MUC-CD expressing OV-CAR³ tumor cells at 1:1 ratio for 5 days. Proliferation of CFSE labeled T cells was assessed by FACS demonstrating efficient proliferation of both 4H11z⁺ and 4H11-28z⁺ T cells but not control 19-28z⁺ T cells. (E) CFSE results were further confirmed by absolute T cell numbers assessed on days 2, 4 and 7 following co-culture with OV-CAR3(MUC-CD) tumor cells. (F) FACS analysis of the expression of 4-1BBL on OVCAR3(MUC-CD) cells. OV-CAR3(MUC-CD) cells were stained with anti-human 4-1BBL antibody (thick line) or with isotype control (thin line). FACS analysis demonstrated expression of 4-1BBL on OV-CAR3(MUC-CD) tumor cells. Further FACS analyses failed to reveal expression of the co-stimulatory ligands B7.1, B7.2, or OX-40L.

FIG. 14. Eradication of OV-CAR3(MUC-CD) tumors after intra-peritoneal treatment with first and second generation of

MUC-CD targeted T cells. (A) Intraperitoneal injection of OV-CAR3(MUC-CD) tumors in untreated SCID-Beige mice results in abdominal distension and nodular peritoneal tumors. SCID-Beige mice were injected intraperitoneally with 3×10^6 OV-CAR3(MUC-CD) cells. At 5 weeks post intraperitoneal injection of OV-CAR3(MUC-CD) tumor cells mice developed ascites as evidenced by a distended abdomen (center panel) when compared to a tumor free mouse (left panel). Post mortem visualization of the peritoneum demonstrates nodular tumor masses (arrows) within the abdominal cavity (right panel). (B) Intraperitoneal injection of 4H11z⁺ and 4H11-28z⁺ T cells either delay tumor progression or fully eradicate disease. Kaplan-Meier survival curve of SCID-Beige mice treated with first or second generation of MUC-CD targeted T cells. SCID-Beige mice were infused ip with 3×10^6 OV-CAR3(MUC-CD) tumor cells on day 1 followed by 3×10^7 4H11z⁺ or 4H11-28z⁺ T cells on day 2. All untreated mice or mice treated with control 19z1⁺ T cells developed established tumors and were sacrificed by day 50. In contrast, 27% of mice treated with either 4H11z⁺ or 4H11-28z⁺ T cells remained without clinical evidence of disease by day 120. *p=0.01 (4H11z compared to 19z1), **p=0.0023 (4H11-28z compared to 19z1), p=0.63 (4H11z compared to 4H11-28z).

FIG. 15. MUC-CD targeted 4H11-28z⁺ T cells successfully traffic to ip OV-CAR3(MUC-CD/GFP-FFLuc) tumors following systemic intravenous infusion resulting in equally efficient anti-tumor efficacy when compared to ip 4H11-28z⁺ treated tumor bearing mice. (A) Kaplan-Meier survival curve of SCID-Beige mice treated ip or iv with 4H11-28z⁺ T cells. SCID-Beige mice were injected intraperitoneally with 3×10^{60} V-CAR3(MUC-CD/GFP-FFLuc) tumor cells followed by either iv or ip infusion of 3×10^7 4H11-28z⁺ T cells. Tumor eradication is enhanced after either ip or iv infusion of 4H11-28z⁺ T cells when compared to control treated mice. Both ip and iv 4H11-28z⁺ T cell treated mice exhibited statistically enhanced survival (**p<0.0001 and **p=0.0038, respectively) when compared to 19-28z⁺ T cell treated control cohorts. Conversely, difference in survival between the ip and iv 4H11-28z⁺ T cell cohorts was not statistically significant (p=0.22). (B) BLI of tumor progression of representative ip and iv 4H11-28z⁺ T cell treated mice with ultimately progressive disease following treatment compared to BLI of tumor progression in a representative control 19-28z⁺ T cell treated mouse. (C) Systemically injected CFSE stained 4H11-28z⁺ T cells traffic to advanced ip OV-CAR(MUC-CD) tumors. Presence of iv injected CFSE labeled 19-28z⁺ control T cells (left panel) and 4H11-28z⁺ T cells (right panel) 1 day following infusion into SCID-Beige mice with advanced OV-CAR (MUC-CD) tumors (injected 7 days earlier), as assessed by FACS analysis of single cell OV-CAR3(MUC-CD) tumor suspensions, reveals a marked population of 4H11-28z⁺ but not control 19-28z⁺ T cells within peritoneal OV-CAR3 (MUC-CD) tumors.

FIG. 16. Eradication of advanced OV-CAR3(MUC-CD) tumors in SCID-Beige mice by ip infusion of 4H11-28z⁺ T cells. SCID-Beige mice were injected ip with 3×10^{60} V-CAR3(MUC-CD/GFP-FFLuc) tumor cells 7 days prior to ip treatment with 3×10^7 4H11-28z⁺ T cells. (A) BLI of 4H11-28z⁺ T cell treated mice with either relapsed disease (middle row) or eradicated disease (bottom row) compared to a representative 19-28z⁺ T cell treated control mouse. (B) Kaplan-Meier survival curve of SCID-Beige mice with advanced OV-CAR3(MUC-CD/GFP-FFLuc) tumors treated ip with 4H11-28z⁺ T cells. All 4H11-28z⁺ T cell treated mice demonstrated enhanced survival when compared to control 19-28z⁺ T cell treated mice (**p=0.0011), with an overall long-term survival of 25% at day 120.

FIG. 17: CD8 leader sequence, CD3 zeta chain intracellular domain sequence, (G4S)₃ serine-glycine linker sequence, CD8 transmembrane domain sequence, and CD28 transmembrane+intracellular domains (—STOP) sequence.

FIG. 18A-FIG.18E: SFG_4H11z sequence.

FIG. 19A-FIG. 19F: SFG-4H11-28z sequence.

FIG. 20: (A) Mouse MUC16-CD Peptide 1 (SEQ ID NO:21), Mouse first Cysteine Loop Peptide 2 (SEQ ID NO:22), and Mouse second Cysteine Loop Peptide 3 (SEQ ID NO:23). (B) Alignment of mouse MUC16 (SEQ ID NO:24) and human MUC16 (SEQ ID NO:25) amino acid sequences. A cysteine was added to the peptide sequence at the N terminus of Peptide 1 and Peptide 3 for better conjugation with KLH.

FIG. 21: ID8 extract with 1:10 dilution of Mouse MUC16 monoclonal Primary Supernatants.

FIG. 22: BR5—FVB 1 extract with 1:10 dilution of Mouse MUC 16 monoclonal Primary Supernatants

FIG. 23A and FIG. 23B: Western Blot showing 38 hamster's monoclonal antibody Supernatants on ID8 cell extracts.

FIG. 24 (A) Nucleotide sequence encoding 12B10-3G10-V_H (SEQ ID NO:26), (B) 12B10-3G10-V_H Amino Acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:27), (C) Nucleotide sequence encoding 12B10-3G10-V_L (SEQ ID NO:28) (Note the VL has an optional NotI site added by the primer for cloning, and (D) 12B10-3G10-V_LAmino Acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:29).

FIG. 25: FACS Analysis with Purified 12B10-3G10 mAb on ID8 (mouse), OVCAR-3 (human) and BR5—FVB1 (mouse) cell lines.

DEFINITIONS

To facilitate understanding of the invention, a number of terms are defined below.

The terms “purified,” “isolated,” and grammatical equivalents thereof as used herein, refer to the reduction in the amount of at least one undesirable component (such as cell, protein, nucleic acid sequence, carbohydrate, etc.) from a sample, including a reduction by any numerical percentage of from 5% to 100%, such as, but not limited to, from 10% to 100%, from 20% to 100%, from 30% to 100%, from 40% to 100%, from 50% to 100%, from 60% to 100%, from 70% to 100%, from 80% to 100%, and from 90% to 100%. Thus purification results in an “enrichment,” i.e., an increase in the amount of a desirable component cell, protein, nucleic acid sequence, carbohydrate, etc.).

The term “antibody” refers to an immunoglobulin (e.g., IgG, IgM, IgA, IgE, IgD, etc.). The basic functional unit of each antibody is an immunoglobulin (Ig) monomer (containing only one immunoglobulin (“Ig”) unit). Included within this definition are polyclonal antibody, monoclonal antibody, and chimeric antibody.

The variable part of an antibody is its “V domain” (also referred to as “variable region”), and the constant part is its “C domain” (also referred to as “constant region”) such as the kappa, lambda, alpha, gamma, delta, epsilon and mu constant regions. The “variable domain” is also referred to as the “F_V region” and is the most important region for binding to antigens. More specifically, variable loops, three each on the light (V_L) and heavy (V_H) chains are responsible for binding to the antigen. These loops are referred to as the “complementarity determining regions” (CDRs) and “idiotypes.”

The immunoglobulin (Ig) monomer of an antibody is a “Y”-shaped molecule that contains four polypeptide chains: two light chains and two heavy chains, joined by disulfide bridges.

Light chains are classified as either (λ) or kappa (κ). A light chain has two successive domains: one constant domain (“C_L”) and one variable domain (“V_L”). The variable domain, V_L, is different in each type of antibody and is the active portion of the molecule that binds with the specific antigen. The approximate length of a light chain is 211 to 217 amino acids.

Each heavy chain has two regions, the constant region and the variable region. There are five types of mammalian Ig heavy denoted a α , δ , ϵ , γ , and μ . The type of heavy chain present defines the class of antibody; these chains are found in IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG, and IgM antibodies, respectively. Distinct heavy chains differ in size and composition; α and γ contain approximately 450 amino acids, while μ and ϵ have approximately 550 amino acids. Each heavy chain has two regions, the constant region (“C_H”) and the variable (“V_H”) region. The constant region (C_H) is identical in all antibodies of the same isotype, but differs in antibodies of different isotypes. Heavy chains γ , α and δ have a constant region composed of three tandem (in a line) Ig domains, and a hinge region for added flexibility. Heavy chains μ and ϵ have a constant region composed of four immunoglobulin domains. The variable region (V_H) of the heavy chain differs in antibodies produced by different B cells, but is the same for all antibodies produced by a single B cell or B cell clone. The variable region of each heavy chain is approximately 110 amino acids long.

The term “specifically binds” and “specific binding” when made in reference to the binding of two molecules (e.g. antibody to an antigen, etc.) refer to an interaction of the two molecules that is dependent upon the presence of a particular structure on one or both of the molecules. For example, if an antibody is specific for epitope “A” on the molecule, then the presence of a protein containing epitope A (or free, unlabelled A) in a reaction containing labeled “A” and the antibody will reduce the amount of labeled A bound to the antibody.

The term “capable of binding” when made in reference to the interaction between a first molecule (such as antibody, polypeptide, glycoprotein, nucleic acid sequence, etc.) and a second molecule (such as antigen, polypeptide, glycoprotein, nucleic acid sequence, etc.) means that the first molecule binds to the second molecule in the presence of suitable concentration of salts, and suitable temperature, and pH. The conditions for binding molecules may be determined using routine and/or commercially available methods

The terms “antigen,” “immunogen,” “antigenic,” “immunogenic,” “antigenically active,” “immunologic,” and “immunologically active” when made in reference to a molecule, refer to any substance that is capable of inducing a specific humoral immune response (including eliciting a soluble antibody response) and/or cell-mediated immune response (including eliciting a CTL response). Antigenic peptides preferably contain at least 5, at least 6, at least 7, at least 8, at least 9, and more preferably at least 10 amino acids. To elicit antibody production, in one embodiment, antigens may be conjugated to keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH) or fused to glutathione-S-transferase (GST).

A “cognate antigen” when in reference to an antigen that binds to an antibody, refers to an antigen that is capable of specifically binding to the antibody.

In one embodiment, the antigen comprises an epitope. The terms “epitope” and “antigenic determinant” refer to a structure on an antigen, which interacts with the binding site of an antibody or T cell receptor as a result of molecular complementarity. An epitope may compete with the intact antigen, from which it is derived, for binding to an antibody.

As used herein the terms “portion” and “fragment” when made in reference to a nucleic acid sequence or protein

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sequence refer to a piece of that sequence that may range in size from 2 contiguous nucleotides and amino acids, respectively, to the entire sequence minus one nucleotide and amino acid, respectively.

A “subject” that may benefit from the invention’s methods includes any multicellular animal, preferably a mammal. Mammalian subjects include humans, non-human primates, murines, ovines, bovines, ruminants, lagomorphs, porcines, caprines, equines, canines, felines, ayes, etc.). Thus, mammalian subjects are exemplified by mouse, rat, guinea pig, hamster, ferret and chinchilla. The invention’s compositions and methods are also useful for a subject “in need of reducing one or more symptoms of” a disease, e.g., in need of reducing cancer metastasis and/or in need of reducing one or more symptoms of cancer, includes a subject that exhibits and/or is at risk of exhibiting one or more symptoms of the disease. For Example, subjects may be at risk based on family history, genetic factors, environmental factors, etc. This term includes animal models of the disease. Thus, administering a composition (which reduces a disease and/or which reduces one or more symptoms of a disease) to a subject in need of reducing the disease and/or of reducing one or more symptoms of the disease includes prophylactic administration of the composition (i.e., before the disease and/or one or more symptoms of the disease are detectable) and/or therapeutic administration of the composition (i.e., after the disease and/or one or more symptoms of the disease are detectable). The invention’s compositions and methods are also useful for a subject “at risk” for disease (such as cancer) refers to a subject that is predisposed to contracting and/or expressing one or more symptoms of the disease. This predisposition may be genetic (e.g., a particular genetic tendency to expressing one or more symptoms of the disease, such as heritable disorders, etc.), or due to other factors (e.g., environmental conditions, exposures to detrimental compounds, including carcinogens, present in the environment, etc.). The term subject “at risk” includes subjects “suffering from disease,” i.e., a subject that is experiencing one or more symptoms of the disease. It is not intended that the present invention be limited to any particular signs or symptoms. Thus, it is intended that the present invention encompass subjects that are experiencing any range of disease, from sub-clinical symptoms to full-blown disease, wherein the subject exhibits at least one of the indicia (e.g., signs and symptoms) associated with the disease.

“Cancer cell” refers to a cell undergoing early, intermediate or advanced stages of multi-step neoplastic progression as previously described (Pitot et al., Fundamentals of Oncology, 15-28 (1978)). This includes cells in early, intermediate and advanced stages of neoplastic progression including “pre-neoplastic cells (i.e., “hyperplastic cells and dysplastic cells), and neoplastic cells in advanced stages of neoplastic progression of a dysplastic cell.

“Metastatic” cancer cell refers to a cancer cell that is translocated from a primary cancer site (i.e., a location where the cancer cell initially formed from a normal, hyperplastic or dysplastic cell) to a site other than the primary site, where the translocated cancer cell lodges and proliferates.

“Cancer” refers to a plurality of cancer cells that may or may not be metastatic, such as ovarian cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, prostate cancer, cervical cancer, pancreatic cancer, colon cancer, stomach cancer, esophagus cancer, mouth cancer, tongue cancer, gum cancer, skin cancer (e.g., melanoma, basal cell carcinoma, Kaposi’s sarcoma, etc.), muscle cancer, heart cancer, liver cancer, bronchial cancer, cartilage cancer, bone cancer, testis cancer, kidney cancer, endometrium cancer, uterus cancer, bladder cancer, bone marrow cancer, lymphoma cancer, spleen cancer, thymus

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cancer, thyroid cancer, brain cancer, neuron cancer, mesothelioma, gall bladder cancer, ocular cancer (e.g., cancer of the cornea, cancer of uvea, cancer of the choroids, cancer of the macula, vitreous humor cancer, etc.), joint cancer (such as synovium cancer), glioblastoma, lymphoma, and leukemia.

“Sample” and “specimen” as used herein are used in their broadest sense to include any composition that is obtained and/or derived from a biological source, as well as sampling devices (e.g., swabs), which are brought into contact with 10 biological or environmental samples. “Biological samples” include those obtained from a subject, including body fluids (such as urine, blood, plasma, fecal matter, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), semen, sputum, and saliva), as well as solid 15 tissue. Biological samples also include a cell (such as cell lines, cells isolated from tissue whether or not the isolated cells are cultured after isolation from tissue, fixed cells such as cells fixed for histological and/or immunohistochemical analysis), tissue (such as biopsy material), cell extract, tissue extract, and nucleic acid (e.g., DNA and RNA) isolated from 20 a cell and/or tissue, and the like. These examples are illustrative, and are not to be construed as limiting the sample types applicable to the present invention.

“Overexpression of MUC16” by a cell of interest (such as a cancer cell) refers to a higher level of MUC16 protein and/or 25 mRNA that is expressed by the cell of interest compared to a control cell (such as a non-cancerous cell, normal cell, etc.).

“Internalize” when in reference to a cell refers to entry from the extracellular medium into the cell membrane and/or cytoplasm.

“Glycosylated” when in reference to a sequence (e.g., an 30 amino acid sequence or nucleotide sequence) refers to a sequence that is covalently linked to one or more saccharides.

“Pharmaceutical” and “physiologically tolerable” composition refers to a composition that contains pharmaceutical 35 molecules, i.e., molecules that are capable of administration to or upon a subject and that do not substantially produce an undesirable effect such as, for example, adverse or allergic reactions, dizziness, gastric upset, toxicity and the like, when administered to a subject. Preferably also, the pharmaceutical 40 molecule does not substantially reduce the activity of the invention’s compositions. Pharmaceutical molecules include “diluent” (i.e., “carrier”) molecules and excipients.

“Immunogenically effective” and “antigenically effective” 45 amount of a molecule interchangeably refer to an amount of the molecule that is capable of inducing a specific humoral immune response (including eliciting a soluble antibody response) and/or cell-mediated immune response (including eliciting a cytotoxic T-lymphocyte (CTL) response).

“Treating” a disease refers to reducing one or more symptoms (such as objective, subjective, pathological, clinical, 50 sub-clinical, etc.) of the disease.

The terms “reduce,” “inhibit,” “diminish,” “suppress,” “decrease,” and grammatical equivalents (including “lower,” “smaller,” etc.) when in reference to the level of any molecule 55 (e.g., amino acid sequence, and nucleic acid sequence, antibody, etc.), cell, and/or phenomenon (e.g., disease symptom, binding to a molecule, specificity of binding of two molecules, affinity of binding of two molecules, specificity to cancer, sensitivity to cancer, affinity of binding, enzyme activity, etc.) in a first sample (or in a first subject) relative to a second sample (or relative to a second subject), mean that the quantity of molecule, cell and/or phenomenon in the first sample (or in the first subject) is lower than in the second sample (or in the second subject) by any amount that is statistically significant using any art-accepted statistical 60 method of analysis. In one embodiment, the quantity of molecule, cell and/or phenomenon in the first sample (or in the 65

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first subject) is at least 10% lower than, at least 25% lower than, at least 50% lower than, at least 75% lower than, and/or at least 90% lower than the quantity of the same molecule, cell and/or phenomenon in the second sample (or in the second subject). In another embodiment, the quantity of molecule, cell, and/or phenomenon in the first sample (or in the first subject) is lower by any numerical percentage from 5% to 100%, such as, but not limited to, from 10% to 100%, from 20% to 100%, from 30% to 100%, from 40% to 100%, from 50% to 100%, from 60% to 100%, from 70% to 100%, from 80% to 100%, and from 90% to 100% lower than the quantity of the same molecule, cell and/or phenomenon in the second sample (or in the second subject). In one embodiment, the first subject is exemplified by, but not limited to, a subject that has been manipulated using the invention's compositions and/or methods. In a further embodiment, the second subject is exemplified by, but not limited to, a subject that has not been manipulated using the invention's compositions and/or methods. In an alternative embodiment, the second subject is exemplified by, but not limited to, a subject to that has been manipulated, using the invention's compositions and/or methods, at a different dosage and/or for a different duration and/or via a different route of administration compared to the first subject. In one embodiment, the first and second subjects may be the same individual, such as where the effect of different regimens (e.g., of dosages, duration, route of administration, etc.) of the invention's compositions and/or methods is sought to be determined in one individual. In another embodiment, the first and second subjects may be different individuals, such as when comparing the effect of the invention's compositions and/or methods on one individual participating in a clinical trial and another individual in a hospital.

The terms "increase," "elevate," "raise," and grammatical equivalents (including "higher," "greater," etc.) when in reference to the level of any molecule (e.g., amino acid sequence, and nucleic acid sequence, antibody, etc.), cell, and/or phenomenon (e.g., disease symptom, binding to a molecule, specificity of binding of two molecules, affinity of binding of two molecules, specificity to cancer, sensitivity to cancer, affinity of binding, enzyme activity, etc.) in a first sample (or in a first subject) relative to a second sample (or relative to a second subject), mean that the quantity of the molecule, cell and/or phenomenon in the first sample (or in the first subject) is higher than in the second sample (or in the second subject) by any amount that is statistically significant using any art-accepted statistical method of analysis. In one embodiment, the quantity of the molecule, cell and/or phenomenon in the first sample (or in the first subject) is at least 10% greater than, at least 25% greater than, at least 50% greater than, at least 75% greater than, and/or at least 90% greater than the quantity of the same molecule, cell and/or phenomenon in the second sample (or in the second subject). This includes, without limitation, a quantity of molecule, cell, and/or phenomenon in the first sample (or in the first subject) that is at least 10% greater than, at least 15% greater than, at least 20% greater than, at least 25% greater than, at least 30% greater than, at least 35% greater than, at least 40% greater than, at least 45% greater than, at least 50% greater than, at least 55% greater than, at least 60% greater than, at least 65% greater than, at least 70% greater than, at least 75% greater than, at least 80% greater than, at least 85% greater than, at least 90% greater than, and/or at least 95% greater than the quantity of the same molecule, cell and/or phenomenon in the second sample (or in the second subject). In one embodiment, the first subject is exemplified by, but not limited to, a subject that has been manipulated using the invention's compositions

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and/or methods. In a further embodiment, the second subject is exemplified by, but not limited to, a subject that has not been manipulated using the invention's compositions and/or methods. In an alternative embodiment, the second subject is exemplified by, but not limited to, a subject to that has been manipulated, using the invention's compositions and/or methods, at a different dosage and/or for a different duration and/or via a different route of administration compared to the first subject. In one embodiment, the first and second subjects may be the same individual, such as where the effect of different regimens (e.g., of dosages, duration, route of administration, etc.) of the invention's compositions and/or methods is sought to be determined in one individual. In another embodiment, the first and second subjects may be different individuals, such as when comparing the effect of the invention's compositions and/or methods on one individual participating in a clinical trial and another individual in a hospital.

The terms "alter" and "modify" when in reference to the level of any molecule and/or phenomenon refer to an increase or decrease.

Reference herein to any numerical range expressly includes each numerical value (including fractional numbers and whole numbers) encompassed by that range. To illustrate, and without limitation, reference herein to a range of "at least 50" includes whole numbers of 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, etc., and fractional numbers 50.1, 50.2, 50.3, 50.4, 50.5, 50.6, 50.7, 50.8, 50.9, etc. In a further illustration, reference herein to a range of "less than 50" includes whole numbers 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, etc., and fractional numbers 49.9, 49.8, 49.7, 49.6, 49.5, 49.4, 49.3, 49.2, 49.1, 49.0, etc. In yet another illustration, reference herein to a range of from "5 to 10" includes each whole number of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, and each fractional number such as 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8, 5.9, etc.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention provides antibodies, and antigen-binding fragments thereof, that specifically bind to a polypeptide, or antigenic portion thereof, wherein the polypeptide is selected from a) MUC16 ectodomain polypeptide, b) MUC16 cytoplasmic domain polypeptide, and c) MUC16 extracellular domain polypeptide that contains a cysteine loop polypeptide. The invention's antibodies and compositions containing them are useful in diagnostic and therapeutic applications for diseases in which MUC16 is overexpressed, such as cancer.

Using synthetic peptides, the inventors raised novel-specific antibodies to the carboxy-terminal portion of MUC16, retained by the cell, proximal to the putative cleavage site. These antibodies were characterized using fluorescence-activated cell-sorting analysis, enzyme-linked immunoassay, Western blot analysis, and immunohistochemistry. Each of the selected monoclonal antibodies was reactive against recombinant GST-ΔMUC16^{c114} protein and the MUC16 transfected SKOV3 cell line. Three antibodies, 4H11, 9C9, and 4A5 antibodies demonstrated high affinities by Western blot analysis and saturation-binding studies of transfected SKOV3 cells, and displayed antibody internalization. Immunohistochemical positivity with novel antibody 4H11 was similar to OC125, but with important differences, including diffuse positivity in lobular breast cancer and a small percentage of OC125-negative ovarian carcinomas which showed intense and diffuse 4H11 antibody binding.

The invention's compositions and methods are useful for diagnostic and therapeutic applications, as well as biologic studies such as membrane receptor trafficking and intracellu-

lar events. Diagnostic applications include, for example, detection of cancer using immunohistochemical, radiographic imaging, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS), Western blot, and/or immunoprecipitation detection.

The invention is further described under (A) MUC16, (B) Prior Art Antibodies, (C) Invention's Antibodies, (D) Hybridoma Cell Lines, (E) Conjugates Of The Invention's Antibodies Linked To Cytotoxic Agents And/Or Prodrugs, (F) Detecting Muc 16 Portions And Diagnostic Applications, and (G) Therapeutic Applications.

A. MUC16

“MUC16,” “MUC-16” and “Mucin 16” interchangeably refer to a type I membrane protein that is part of a family of tethered mucins. A schematic of Muc16 is in FIG. 10, and an exemplary human Muc16 amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:13) is shown in FIG. 9A-FIG. 9F. An alignment of mouse MUC16 (SEQ ID NO:24) and human MUC16 (SEQ ID NO:25) amino acid sequences is shown in FIG. 20B. The term “type 1 protein” refers to a “membrane protein” that is at least partially embedded in the lipid bilayer of a cell, virus and the like, and that contains a transmembrane domain (TM) sequence embedded in the lipid bilayer of the cell, virus and the like. The portion of the protein on the NH₂-terminal side of the TM domain is exposed on the exterior side of the membrane, and the COOH-terminal portion is exposed on the cytoplasmic side.

Recently, the sequence of the cDNA-encoding MUC16/CA125 was described by Yin and Lloyd in 2001 and completed by O'Brien in 2002 (10-12). The complete MUC16 protein has various components consisting of a cytoplasmic tail with potential phosphorylation sites, a transmembrane domain, and an external domain proximal to an apparent cleavage site. Distal to the cleavage site, the released external domain contains 16-20 tandem repeats of 156 amino acids, each with many potential glycosylation sites (11). The overall repeat structure (FIG. 10) is well conserved across mammals, but the repeats are not completely identical in exact amino acid composition.

The MUC16 protein is part of a family of tethered mucins that includes both MUC1 and MUC4 (13). MUC1 is present in a variety of tissues and appears to signal through a beta catenin pathway, interact with EGF receptor, mediates drug resistance and can act as an oncogene (14-17). The MUC4 protein is also expressed in a variety of tissues but is common on neoplasms of the gastrointestinal track (18-20). In contrast, the CA125 antigen has been more restricted in its distribution and is present primarily in gynecologic tissues and overexpressed in Müllerian neoplasms (21). However, the CA125 antigen, recognized by the OC125 antibody, is a heavily glycosylated antigen expressed in the tandem repeat region of the larger MUC16 protein. This glycoprotein is typically shed from a putative cleavage site in the extracellular domain of the MUC16 peptide backbone.

Thus, “MUC 16” protein contains (a) a “cytoplasmic domain,” (b) a “transmembrane domain,” and (c) a “extracellular domain.” The MUC16 extracellular domain contains a cleavage site between a non-glycosylated ectodomain and a large glycosylated ectodomain of tandem repeats.

The terms “cytoplasmic domain,” “cytoplasmic tail,” and “CT” are used interchangeably to refer to a protein sequence, and portions thereof, that is on the cytoplasmic side of the lipid bilayer of a cell, virus and the like. Methods for determining the CT of a protein are known in the art Elofsson et al. (2007) *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 76:125-140; Bernsel et al. (2005) *Protein Science* 14:1723-1728).

The terms “transmembrane domain” and “TM” are used interchangeably to refer to a protein sequence, and portions thereof, that spans the lipid bilayer of a cell, virus and the like. Methods for determining the TM of a protein are known in the art (Elofsson et al. (2007) *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 76:125-140; Bernsel et al. (2005) *Protein Science* 14:1723-1728).

The terms “ectodomain” and “extracellular domain” are interchangeably used when in reference to a membrane protein to refer to the portion of the protein that is exposed on the extracellular side of a lipid bilayer of a cell, virus and the like. Methods for determining the ectodomain of a protein are known in the art (Singer (1990) *Annu. Rev. Cell Biol.* 6:247-296 and High et al. (1993) *J. Cell Biol.* 121:743-750, and McVector software, Oxford Molecular).

The exemplary Muc16 of FIG. 9A-FIG. 9F contains (a) a “MUC16 cytoplasmic domain” from amino acid 14476 to 14507, vttr rkkegeynvq qqcpqyyqsh ldledlq (SEQ ID NO:16), that interacts with the intracellular signal transduction machinery; (b) a “MUC16 transmembrane domain” from amino acid 14452 to 14475, fwavilgl agllgvitel icgvl (SEQ ID NO:14) that spans the plasma membrane; and (c) a “MUC16 extracellular domain” amino acid 1 to 14392 (SEQ ID NO:13) that contains a cleavage site between a non-glycosylated ectodomain and a large glycosylated ectodomain of tandem repeats. The “MUC16 ectodomain” is exemplified by nfpplar rvdrvaiyee flmrtnqtl lqnfldrss vlvlgysprn nepltgnsdl p (SEQ ID NO:17) from amino acid 14394 to 14451 of SEQ ID NO:13 of FIG. 9A-FIG. 9F.

The exemplary MUC16 ectodomain contains both Polypeptide 1 (nfpplar rvdrvaiyee (SEQ ID NO:01), which is from amino acid 14394 to 14410 of SEQ ID NO:13), and Polypeptide 2 (tldrss vlvlgysprn ne (SEQ ID NO:02), which is from amino acid 14425 to 14442 of SEQ ID NO:13), against which the invention's exemplary antibodies were produced. Polypeptide 3, cgvlvttr rkkegeynvq qq (SEQ ID NO:03) is from amino acid 14472 to 14492 of SEQ ID NO:13, and contains both a transmembrane domain portion (cgvl) and a cytoplasmic domain portion (vttr rkkegeynvq qq (SEQ ID NO:18)). Thus, the CGVL is optional in SEQ ID NO:03, as it is part of the transmembrane domain.

Polypeptide 4 (ksyf sdcqvstfts vpnrhhtgvd slcnfspl (SEQ ID NO:15), is located in a non-glycosylated portion of the Muc16 extracellular domain, is from amino acid 14367 to 14398 of SEQ ID NO:13, and contains a cysteine loop polypeptide cqvstfrsvpnrhhtgvdslc (SEQ ID NO:13).

B. Prior Art Antibodies

The expression of the MUC16/CA125 antigen has long been associated with gynecologic tissues. “CA125,” “CA-125,” “Cleaved CA125,” and “cleaved CA-125,” interchangeably refer to the glycosylated external domain of the tethered mucin MUC16, that is distal to the cleavage site (Payne et al., U.S. Pat. No. 7,202,346). This released external domain contains 16-20 tandem repeats of 156 amino acids, each with potential glycosylation sites. An apparent cysteine-based disulfide loop of 19 amino acids is present in all repeats and the N-terminal end contains a hairbrush structure that is heavily O-glycosylated (11). The deduced size would be 2.5 MD for the protein part, and with added carbohydrates, this could increase to 5 MD (10, 26). CA125, though it is not sensitive or specific enough to be used as a general screening tool, is routinely used to monitor patients with ovarian carcinoma. The tests used to measure CA125 are antibody based detection methods, as are the immunohistochemical stains routinely performed for diagnostic purposes. The epitope specificity of 26 antibodies to MUC16 was studied in the first report from the International Society of Oncodevelopmental Biology and Medicine (ISOBM) TD-1 Workshop and the

application of 22 antibodies to immunohistochemistry was reported in the second report from the TD-1 workshop (7, 21). The existing antibodies were grouped as OC125-like, M11-like, or OV197-like and all of the known antibodies recognized CA125 epitopes in the repeating, glycosylated elements in the external domain of the tethered mucin MUC16, distal to the putative cleavage site.

The vast majority of MUC16-reactive antibodies, including OC125, react with the glycosylation-dependent antigen present exclusively in the cleaved portion of the molecule so the true distribution of MUC16 expression is not known (21). There is currently no antibody available to track the fate of the remaining MUC16 protein fragment after cleavage and CA125 release.

C. Invention's Antibodies

In order to better explore the biology of human MUC16, the inventors have derived monoclonal antibodies against the extracellular portion of the MUC16-carboxy terminus, proximal to the putative cleavage site, as well as one monoclonal antibody against the internal cytoplasmic domain. In contrast to prior antibodies, these are derived against the peptide backbone of MUC16 and are not directed at complex glycoprotein epitopes. Since these epitopes are proximal to the cleavage site, they are unlikely to be found in the circulation and provide novel targets for diagnostic methods and therapeutic interventions. Data herein demonstrate the identification and characterization of exemplary antibodies developed against the MUC16 peptide backbone.

The inventors have developed novel antibodies that are directed at the non-cleaved, non-glycosylated peptide backbone of MUC16. These are exemplified by both 4H11 and 9C9 antibodies, which react with peptide sequences in the non-cleaved ectodomain of MUC16 and are detectable on the surface of ovarian cancer cell lines and in paraffin-fixed tissues from human ovarian cancer surgical specimens. The antibodies show high affinity and are readily internalized by ovarian cancer cells when bound to the ectodomain of MUC16. This suggests that the proximal portion of MUC16 has an independent biology from the more distal, cleaved portion of the mucin. It also suggests that the proximal portions of MUC16 could provide convenient targets for diagnostic and therapeutic interventions. Targeting the peptide backbone of MUC16 provides highly specific tissue delivery for genetically engineered cells, liposomes, or antibody conjugates, including conjugates with the invention's antibodies.

The invention's antibodies, exemplified by antibody 4H11, are useful as tools in immunohistochemistry. Data herein show that 4H11 is relatively specific to high-grade ovarian serous carcinoma. Invasive lobular breast carcinoma is the major exception and shows extensive MUC16 protein as detected by 4H11. Lobular carcinoma of the breast has unique biology which is characterized by a propensity to metastasize to serosal surfaces (27). Since MUC16 is the cognate binding partner of mesothelin, this may have important implications for lobular cancer (28). The discordance rates for OC125 and 4H11 also suggest that 4H11 might provide additional, independent information from OC125 in a subset of ovarian carcinomas. Some tumors that are negative with OC125 retain cytoplasmic and extracellular portions of the MUC16 glycoprotein, portions of the molecule that are likely involved in transduction of signals potentially important in the malignant phenotype.

Thus, in one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated antibody, or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, that specifically binds to a polypeptide, or antigenic portion thereof, wherein the polypeptide is exemplified by a) MUC16 ectodomain polypeptide (exemplified by NFSPLAR

RVDRVAIYEE FLMTRNGTQ LQNFTLDRSS
VLVDGYSPNR NEPLTGNSDL P (SEQ ID NO:17)), b)
MUC16 cytoplasmic domain polypeptide (exemplified by
VTTRR RKKEGEYNVQ QQ (SEQ ID NO:18), which is
5 contained within each of CGVLVTTRR RKKEGEYNVQ
QQ (SEQ ID NO:03) and LVTTTRR RKKEGEYNVQ QQ
(SEQ ID NO:20)), and c) MUC16 extracellular domain
polypeptide that contains a cysteine loop polypeptide
CQVSTFRSVPNRHHTGVDSL (SEQ ID NO:19).

10 One advantage of the invention's antibodies is that the antibody internalizes into a cell, thereby being useful in applications for delivery inside a cell, such as disease therapy. "Internalized" when in reference to a molecule that is internalized by a cell refers to passage of the molecule that is in contact with the extracellular surface of a cell membrane across the cell membrane to the intracellular surface of the cell membrane and/or into the cell cytoplasm. Methods for determining internalization are disclosed herein, including the detection of radiolabeled molecule inside the cell (FIG. 5E).

15 In one embodiment, the invention's antibodies specifically bind to MUC16 ectodomain polypeptide that comprises a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of Polypeptide 1 NFSPLARRVDRVAIYEE (SEQ ID NO:01) and
20 Polypeptide 2 TLDRSSVLVDGYSPNRNE (SEQ ID NO:02). Data herein show that the invention's antibodies specifically bind to GST-ΔMUC16^{c 114} (Example 2, Table 1A). The specificity of the invention's antibodies is in contrast to prior art antibodies (e.g., VK8, M11 and OC125
25 antibodies) that did not bind to GST-ΔMUC16^{c 114} purified protein or cell lysates of the SKOV3-phrGFP-ΔMUC16^{c 114} cell line (Example 2, FIG. 2).

30 In a further embodiment, the invention's antibodies lack specific binding to a glycosylated MUC16 extracellular domain, exemplified by the cleaved CA-125 described in Payne et al., U.S. Pat. No. 7,202,346.

While not intending to limit the sequence of the V_L and V_H regions of the invention's antibodies, in one embodiment, the antibody specifically binds to the Polypeptide 2 (SEQ ID NO:02) of the MUC16 ectodomain polypeptide, wherein the antibody comprises a variable heavy (V_H) chain encoded by SEQ ID NO:06 (i.e., the antibody 4H11 variable heavy (V_H) chain amino acid sequence of FIG. 8C), and a variable light (V_L) chain encoded by SEQ ID NO:07 (i.e., the antibody 4H11 variable light (V_L) chain amino acid sequence of FIG. 8D). In a particular embodiment, the antibody is chimeric, wherein at least one of the V_L and V_H chains is fused to a human immunoglobulin constant region.

Also without intending to limit the sequence of the V_L and V_H regions of the invention's antibodies, in one embodiment, the antibody specifically binds to the Polypeptide 2 (SEQ ID NO:02) of the MUC16 ectodomain polypeptide, wherein the antibody comprises a variable heavy (V_H) chain encoded by SEQ ID NO:04 (i.e., the antibody 4A5 variable heavy (V_H) chain nucleotide sequence of FIG. 8A), and a variable light (V_L) chain encoded by SEQ ID NO:05 (i.e., the antibody 4A5 variable light (V_L) chain nucleotide sequence of FIG. 8B). In a particular embodiment, the antibody is chimeric wherein at least one of the V_L and V_H chains is covalently linked to a human immunoglobulin constant region.

Still without intending to limit the sequence of the V_L and V_H regions of the invention's antibodies, in one embodiment, the antibody specifically binds to the Polypeptide 1 (SEQ ID NO:01) of the MUC16 ectodomain polypeptide, wherein the antibody comprises a variable heavy (V_H) chain encoded by SEQ ID NO:08 (i.e., the antibody 9B11 variable heavy (V_H) chain nucleotide sequence of FIG. 8E), and a variable light

(V_L) chain encoded by at least one of SEQ ID NO:09 (i.e., antibody 9B11 variable light ($V_{L,A}$) chain nucleotide sequence of FIG. 8F), and SEQ ID NO:10 (i.e., the antibody 9B11 variable light ($V_{L,B}$) chain nucleotide sequence of FIG. 8G). In a particular embodiment, the antibody is chimeric wherein at least one of the V_L and V_H chains is covalently linked to a human immunoglobulin constant region.

While not intending to restrict the source of antigen to which the invention's antibodies bind, in one embodiment, the MUC16 ectodomain polypeptide is expressed by a cell. Data herein show that the invention's exemplary antibodies bind to SKOV3 cells transduced with phrGFP- Δ MUC16^{c114} (Example 2).

While not limiting the sequence of antigen to which the invention's antibodies bind, in a further embodiment, the invention's antibodies specifically bind to a MUC16 cytoplasmic domain polypeptide that comprises VTTRR RKKEGEYNVQ QQ (SEQ ID NO:18). In a particular embodiment, the MUC 16 cytoplasmic domain polypeptide comprises Polypeptide 3 CGVLVTTRRKKEGEYN-VQQQ (SEQ ID NO:03). In some embodiment, the MUC16 cytoplasmic domain polypeptide is expressed by a cell. For example, data herein show that the invention's exemplary antibody binds to SKOV3 cells transduced with phrGFP- Δ MUC16^{c114} (Example 2). In a particular embodiment, the cell is permeabilized to facilitate internalization of the antibody into the cell so that it comes into contact with its cytoplasmic antigen.

Still without limiting the sequence of antigen to which the invention's antibodies bind, in a further embodiment, the invention's antibodies bind to a MUC16 extracellular domain polypeptide that contains a cysteine loop polypeptide CQVSTFRSVPNRHHTGVDSL (SEQ ID NO:19). In a more preferred embodiment, the MUC16 extracellular domain polypeptide comprises Polypeptide 4 KSYF SDC-QVSTFRS VPNRHHTGVD SLCNFSP (SEQ ID NO:15).

Still without intending to limit the sequence of the V_L and V_H regions of the invention's antibodies, in one embodiment, the antibody specifically binds to Polypeptide 4 (SEQ ID NO:15) of the MUC 16 extracellular domain polypeptide, wherein the antibody comprises a variable heavy (V_H) chain encoded by SEQ ID NO:11 (i.e., the antibody 24B3 variable heavy (V_H) chain amino acid sequence of FIG. 8H), and a variable light (V_L) chain encoded by SEQ ID NO:12 (i.e., the antibody 24B3 variable light (V_L) chain amino acid sequence of FIG. 8I).

The invention contemplates chimeric antibodies (see U.S. Pat. No. 7,662,387), monoclonal antibodies, recombinant antibodies, an antigen-binding fragment of a recombinant antibody, a humanized antibody, and an antibody displayed upon the surface of a phage (U.S. Pat. No. 7,202,346). In particular, the invention contemplates antibody fragments that contain the idiotype ("antigen-binding region" or "antigen-binding fragment") of the antibody molecule. For example, such antigen-binding fragments include, but are not limited to, the Fab region, F(ab')2 fragment, pFc' fragment, and Fab' fragments.

The "Fab region" and "fragment, antigen binding region," interchangeably refer to portion of the antibody arms of the immunoglobulin "Y" that function in binding antigen. The Fab region is composed of one constant and one variable domain from each heavy and light chain of the antibody. Methods are known in the art for the construction of Fab expression libraries (Huse et al., Science, 246:1275-1281 (1989)) to allow rapid and easy identification of monoclonal Fab fragments with the desired specificity. In another embodiment, Fc and Fab fragments can be generated by using

the enzyme papain to cleave an immunoglobulin monomer into two Fab fragments and an Fc fragment. The enzyme pepsin cleaves below the hinge region, so a "F(ab')2 fragment" and a "pFc' fragment" is formed. The F(ab')2 fragment can be split into two "Fab' fragments" by mild reduction.

The invention also contemplates a "single-chain antibody" fragment, i.e., an amino acid sequence having at least one of the variable or complementarity determining regions (CDRs) of the whole antibody, and lacking some or all of the constant domains of the antibody. These constant domains are not necessary for antigen binding, but constitute a major portion of the structure of whole antibodies. Single-chain antibody fragments are smaller than whole antibodies and may therefore have greater capillary permeability than whole antibodies, allowing single-chain antibody fragments to localize and bind to target antigen-binding sites more efficiently. Also, antibody fragments can be produced on a relatively large scale in prokaryotic cells, thus facilitating their production. Furthermore, the relatively small size of single-chain antibody fragments makes them less likely to provoke an immune response in a recipient than whole antibodies. Techniques for the production of single-chain antibodies are known (U.S. Pat. No. 4,946,778). The variable regions of the heavy and light chains can be fused together to form a "single-chain variable fragment" ("scFv fragment"), which is only half the size of the Fab fragment, yet retains the original specificity of the parent immunoglobulin.

The "Fc region" and "Fragment, crystallizable region" interchangeably refer to portion of the base of the immunoglobulin "Y" that function in role in modulating immune cell activity. The Fc region is composed of two heavy chains that contribute two or three constant domains depending on the class of the antibody. By binding to specific proteins, the Fc region ensures that each antibody generates an appropriate immune response for a given antigen. The Fc region also binds to various cell receptors, such as Fc receptors, and other immune molecules, such as complement proteins. By doing this, it mediates different physiological effects including opsonization, cell lysis, and degranulation of mast cells, basophils and eosinophils. In an experimental setting, Fc and Fab fragments can be generated in the laboratory by cleaving an immunoglobulin monomer with the enzyme papain into two Fab fragments and an Fc fragment.

The invention contemplates polyclonal antibodies and monoclonal antibodies. "Polyclonal antibody" refers to an immunoglobulin produced from more than a single clone of plasma cells; in contrast "monoclonal antibody" refers to an immunoglobulin produced from a single clone of plasma cells. Generic methods are available for making polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies that are specific to a desirable polypeptide. For the production of monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies, various host animals can be immunized by injection with the peptide corresponding to any molecule of interest in the present invention, including but not limited to hamsters, rabbits, mice, rats, sheep, goats, etc. For preparation of monoclonal antibodies, any technique that provides for the production of antibody molecules by continuous cell lines in culture may be used (See e.g., Harlow and Lane, Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.). These include, but are not limited to, the hybridoma technique originally developed by Köhler and Milstein (Köhler and Milstein, Nature, 256:495-497 (1975)), techniques using germ-free animals and utilizing technology such as that described in PCT/US90/02545, as well as the trioma technique, the human B-cell hybridoma technique (See e.g., Kozbor et al., Immunol. Today, 4:72 (1983)), and the EBV-hybridoma technique to

produce human monoclonal antibodies (Cole et al., in *Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy*, Alan R. Liss, Inc., pp. 77-96 (1985)). In some particularly preferred embodiments of the present invention, the present invention provides monoclonal antibodies.

Also contemplated are chimeric antibodies. As used herein, the term "chimeric antibody" contains portions of two different antibodies, typically of two different species. See, e.g.: U.S. Pat. No. 4,816,567 to Cabilly et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 4,978,745 to Shoemaker et al.; U.S. Pat. No. 4,975,369 to Beavers et al.; and U.S. Pat. No. 4,816,397 to Boss et al. Chimeric antibodies include monovalent, divalent or polyvalent immunoglobulins. A monovalent chimeric antibody is a dimer (HL) formed by a chimeric H chain associated through disulfide bridges with a chimeric L chain. A divalent chimeric antibody is tetramer (H_2L_2) formed by two HL dimers associated through at least one disulfide bridge. A polyvalent chimeric antibody can also be produced, for example, by employing a Hc region that aggregates (e.g., IgM H chain).

The invention also contemplates "humanized antibodies," i.e., chimeric antibodies that have constant regions derived substantially or exclusively from human antibody constant regions, and variable regions derived substantially or exclusively from the sequence of the variable region from a mammal other than a human. Humanized antibodies preferably have constant regions and variable regions other than the complement determining regions (CDRs) derived substantially or exclusively from the corresponding human antibody regions and CDRs derived substantially or exclusively from a mammal other than a human. Thus, in one embodiment, humanized antibodies are human immunoglobulins (recipient antibody) in which residues from a hypervariable region of the recipient are replaced by residues from a hypervariable region of a non-human species (donor antibody) such as mouse, rat, rabbit or nonhuman primate having the desired specificity, affinity, and capacity. In some instances, Fv framework region (FR) residues of the human immunoglobulin are replaced by corresponding non-human residues. Furthermore, humanized antibodies may comprise residues that are not found in the recipient antibody or in the donor antibody. These modifications are generally made to further refine antibody performance. In general, the humanized antibody will comprise substantially all of at least one, and typically two, variable domains, in which all or substantially all of the hypervariable loops correspond to those of a nonhuman immunoglobulin and all or substantially all of the FR residues are those of a human immunoglobulin sequence. The humanized antibody may also comprise at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region (Fc), typically that of a human immunoglobulin. Humanized antibodies may be generated using methods known in the art, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,225,539 to Winter et al., including using human hybridomas (Cote et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 80:2026-2030 (1983)) or by transforming human B cells with EBV virus in vitro (Cole et al., in *Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy*, Alan R. Liss, pp. 77-96 (1985)). Additional methods include, for example, generation of transgenic non-human animals which contain human immunoglobulin chain genes and which are capable of expressing these genes to produce a repertoire of antibodies of various isotypes encoded by the human immunoglobulin genes (U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,545,806; 5,569,825 and 5,625,126). Humanized antibodies may also be made by substituting the complementarity determining regions of, for example, a mouse antibody, into a human framework domain (PCT Pub. No. WO92/22653).

Importantly, early methods for humanizing antibodies often resulted in antibodies with lower affinity than the non-

human antibody starting material. More recent approaches to humanizing antibodies address this problem by making changes to the CDRs. See U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 20040162413, hereby incorporated by reference. In some embodiments, the invention's humanized antibodies contain an optimized heteromeric variable region (e.g. that may or may not be part of a full antibody other molecule) having equal or higher antigen binding affinity than a donor heteromeric variable region, wherein the donor heteromeric variable region comprises three light chain donor CDRs, and wherein the optimized heteromeric variable region comprises: a) a light chain altered variable region comprising; i) four unvaried human germline light chain framework regions, and ii) three light chain altered variable region CDRs, wherein at least one of the three light chain altered variable region CDRs is a light chain donor CDR variant, and wherein the light chain donor CDR variant comprises a different amino acid at only one, two, three or four positions compared to one of the three light chain donor CDRs (e.g. the at least one light chain donor CDR variant is identical to one of the light chain donor CDRs except for one, two, three or four amino acid differences).

Chimeric antibodies containing amino acid sequences that are fused to constant regions from human antibodies, or to toxins or to molecules with cytotoxic effect, are known in the art (e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,585,952; 7,227,002; 7,632,925; 7,501,123; 7,202,346; 6,333,410; 5,475,092; 5,585,499; 5,846,545; 7,202,346; 6,340,701; 6,372,738; 7,202,346; 5,846,545; 5,585,499; 5,475,092; 7,202,346; 7,662,387; 6,429,295; 7,666,425; and 5,057,313).

Antibodies that are specific for a particular antigen may be screened using methods known in the art (e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 7,202,346) and disclosed herein. For example, In the production of antibodies, screening for the desired antibody can be accomplished by radioimmunoassay, ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay), "sandwich" immunoassays, immunoradiometric assays, gel diffusion precipitin reactions, immunodiffusion assays, in situ immunoassays (e.g., using colloidal gold, enzyme or radioisotope labels), Western blots, precipitation reactions, agglutination assays (e.g., gel agglutination assays, hemagglutination assays, etc.), complement fixation assays, immunofluorescence assays, protein A assays, and immunoelectrophoresis assays, etc.

In one embodiment, antibody binding is detected by detecting a label on the primary antibody. In another embodiment, the primary antibody is detected by detecting binding of a secondary antibody or reagent to the primary antibody. In a further embodiment, the secondary antibody is labeled. Many means are known in the art for detecting binding in an immunoassay and are within the scope of the present invention. As is well known in the art, the immunogenic peptide should be provided free of the carrier molecule used in any immunization protocol. For example, if the peptide was conjugated to KLH, it may be conjugated to BSA, or used directly, in a screening assay.

In one embodiment, the invention's antibodies are monoclonal antibodies produced by a hybridoma cell line. In a particular embodiment, the monoclonal antibody specifically binds to a MUC16 ectodomain polypeptide that comprises Polypeptide 1 (SEQ ID NO:01), as exemplified by the antibody selected from the group consisting of 9B11.20.16, 10A2, 2F4, 23D3, 30B1, and 31B2 (Tables 1 and 2). In a preferred embodiment, the antibody is 9B11.

In another embodiment, the monoclonal antibody specifically binds to a MUC16 ectodomain polypeptide that comprises Polypeptide 2 (SEQ ID NO:02), wherein the antibody is exemplified by 4H11.2.5, 13H1, 29G9, 9C9.21.5.13, 28F8,

23G12, 9C7.6, 11B6, 25G4, 5C2.17, 4C7, 26B2, 4A5.37, 4A2, 25H3, and 28F7.18.10 (Tables 1 and 2). In a preferred embodiment, the antibody is exemplified by 4H11.2.5, 4A5.37, 9C9.21.5.13, 28F7.18.10, 9C7.6, and 5C2.17.

In a further embodiment, the monoclonal antibody specifically binds to a MUC16 cytoplasmic domain polypeptide that comprises Polypeptide 3 CGVLVTTRRRKKEGEYN-VQQQ (SEQ ID NO:03), wherein the antibody is exemplified by 31A3.5.1, 19D1, 10F6, 22E10, 22F1, 3H8, 22F11, 4D7, 24G12, 19G4, 9A5, 4C2, 31C8, 27G4, and 6H2 (Tables 1 and 2). In a preferred embodiment, the antibody is 31A3.5.1.

In another embodiment, the monoclonal antibody specifically binds to a MUC16 extracellular domain polypeptide that comprises Polypeptide 4 KSYF SDCQVSTFRS VPN-RHHTGVD SLCNFSP (SEQ ID NO:15), wherein the antibody is exemplified by 24B3 and 9C7 (Table 2).

The invention's antibodies and methods for their use (both diagnostic and therapeutic) are disease specific. "Specificity" of a method and/or molecule for disease, such as "specificity for cancer" which is interchangeably used with "cancer specificity", refers to the proportion (e.g., percentage, fraction, etc.) of negatives (i.e., healthy individuals not having disease) that are correctly identified, i.e., the percentage of healthy subjects who are correctly identified as not having disease. Specificity may be calculated according to the following equation:

$$\text{Specificity} = \frac{\text{number of true negatives}}{\text{number of true negatives} + \text{number of false positives}}$$

Thus, in some embodiments, the invention's compositions and/or methods have a "cancer specificity" greater than 50%, including any numerical value from 51% to 100%, such as 52%, 53%, 54%, 55%, 56%, 57%, 58%, 59%, 60%, 61%, 62%, 63%, 64%, 65%, 66%, 67%, 68%, 69%, 70%, 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78%, 79%, 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, and 99%. While a 100% specificity is most desirable, i.e., not predicting anyone from the healthy group as having cancer, it is not necessary. Data herein demonstrate the invention's cancer specificity (Table 3).

In alternative embodiments, specificity is expressed (together with sensitivity) as a statistical measure of the performance of a binary classification test, such as using a Receiver Operator Characteristic (ROC) curve". For any test, there is usually a trade-off between specificity and sensitivity. For example: in cancer screening tests of human subjects, it is undesirable to risk falsely identifying healthy people as having cancer (low specificity), due to the high costs. These costs are both physical (unnecessary risky procedures) and financial. This trade-off can be represented graphically using a ROC curve. "Receiver Operator Characteristic curve" and "ROC curve" refer to a plot of the true positive rate (AKA sensitivity) versus true negative rate (AKA 1-specificity). The measured result of the test is represented on the x axis while the y axis represents the number of control (e.g., healthy) or case (e.g., cancer) subjects. For any given cut point (each point along the x axis) a sensitivity and specificity of the assay can be measured. The range of sensitivity and specificity for any given assay can range from 0% to 100%, depending on the selected cut point. For this reason, in some preferred embodiments, the AUC is used as the standard measure of an assay's specificity and/or sensitivity. The "area under the curve" ("AUC") for the ROC curve plot is equal to the probability that a classifier will rank a randomly chosen positive instance higher than a randomly chosen negative one. Thus, AUC is a general measure of a test's ability to successfully

discriminate between case (e.g., cancer) and control (e.g., healthy) subjects. Random chance would generate an AUC of 0.5. Therefore, in one embodiment, useful tests preferably have AUC's greater than 0.50, including any value from 0.51 to 1.00, such as from 0.55 to 1.00, from 0.60 to 1.00, from 0.65 to 1.00, from 0.70 to 1.00, from 0.75 to 1.00, from 0.80 to 1.00, from 0.85 to 1.00, from 0.90 to 1.00, from 0.95 to 1.00, and most preferably 1.00. AUC values greater than 0.50 include 0.51, 0.52, 0.52, 0.54, 0.55, 0.56, 0.57, 0.58, 0.59, 0.60, 0.61, 0.62, 0.63, 0.64, 0.65, 0.66, 0.67, 0.68, 0.69, 0.70, 0.71, 0.72, 0.73, 0.74, 0.75, 0.76, 0.77, 0.78, 0.79, 0.80, 0.81, 0.82, 0.83, 0.84, 0.85, 0.86, 0.87, 0.88, 0.89, 0.90, 0.91, 0.92, 0.93, 0.94, 0.95, 0.96, 0.97, 0.98, and 0.99.

The invention's antibodies and methods for their use (both diagnostic and therapeutic) are disease sensitive. "Sensitivity" of a method and/or molecule for disease, such as "sensitivity for cancer" which is interchangeably used with "cancer sensitivity," refers to the proportion (e.g., percentage, fraction, etc.) of positives (i.e., individuals having cancer) that are correctly identified as such (e.g. the percentage of people with cancer who are identified as having the condition). Sensitivity may be calculated according to the following equation; Sensitivity=number of true positives/(number of true positives+number of false negatives).

Thus, in some embodiments, the invention's compositions and/or methods have a "disease sensitivity," such as "cancer sensitivity," greater than 50%, including any numerical value from 51% to 100%, such as 52%, 53%, 54%, 55%, 56%, 57%, 58%, 59%, 60%, 61%, 62%, 63%, 64%, 65%, 66%, 67%, 68%, 69%, 70%, 71%, 72%, 73%, 74%, 75%, 76%, 77%, 78%, 79%, 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, and 99%. While a 100% sensitivity is most desirable (i.e., predicting all subjects from the cancer group as having cancer), it is not necessary.

In alternative embodiments, the invention's compositions and/or methods have a "disease sensitivity," such as "cancer sensitivity," equal to or lower than 50%, including any numerical value from 0% to 50%, such as 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 11%, 12%, 13%, 14%, 15%, 16%, 17%, 18%, 19%, 20%, 21%, 22%, 23%, 24%, 25%, 26%, 27%, 28%, 29%, 30%, 31%, 32%, 33%, 34%, 35%, 36%, 37%, 38%, 39%, 40%, 41%, 42%, 43%, 44%, 45%, 46%, 47%, 48%, and 49%.

In some embodiments, sensitivity is expressed (together with specificity) as a statistical measure of the performance of a binary classification test, such as using AUC of a ROC curve, as discussed above with respect to specificity.

D. Hybridoma Cell Lines

In addition to the invention's novel antibodies, the invention also provides hybridoma cell lines that produce these antibodies. "Hybridoma cell" refers to a cell line produced by fusing a specific antibody-producing B cell with a myeloma (B cell cancer) cell that is selected for its ability to grow in tissue culture and for an absence of antibody chain synthesis. The antibodies produced by the hybridoma cell are all of a single specificity and are therefore monoclonal antibodies (in contrast to polyclonal antibodies).

In a particular embodiment, the invention provides hybridoma cell lines that produce a monoclonal antibody that specifically binds to a polypeptide, or antigenic portion thereof, selected from the group consisting of a) MUC16 ectodomain polypeptide (e.g., NFSPLAR RVDRVAIYEE FLRMRNGTQ LQNFTLDRSS VLVDGYSPNR NEPLT-GNSDL P (SEQ ID NO:17)), b) MUC16 cytoplasmic domain polypeptide (e.g., VTTTR RKKEGEYNVQ QQ (SEQ ID NO:18)), and c) MUC16 extracellular domain polypeptide

that contains a cysteine loop polypeptide CQVSTFRSVPN-RHHTGVDSL (SEQ ID NO:19). The MUC16 polypeptide SEQ ID NO:18 is contained within LVTTRR RKKEGEY-NVQ QQ (SEQ ID NO:20). Thus, SEQ ID NO:20 contains both a transmembrane domain amino acid (L) and a cytoplasmic domain portion VTTRR RKKEGEYNVQ QQ (SEQ ID NO:18), i.e., the L is optional, as it is part of the transmembrane domain. The MUC16 polypeptide SEQ ID NO:18 is also contained within CGVLVTTRR RKKEGEYNVQ QQ (SEQ ID NO:03). Thus, SEQ ID NO:03 contains both a transmembrane domain portion (CGVL) and a cytoplasmic domain portion VTTRR RKKEGEYNVQ QQ (SEQ ID NO:18), i.e., the CGVL is optional, as it is part of the transmembrane domain.

E. Conjugates Of The Invention's Antibodies Linked To 15 Cytotoxic Agents And/Or Prodrugs

The invention contemplates conjugate antibodies. A "conjugate" antibody refers to an antibody of the present invention covalently linked to a cytotoxic agent and/or a prodrug of a cytotoxic agent.

"Cytotoxic agent" refers any agent that is capable of reducing the growth of, and/or killing, a target cell. A "prodrug" represents an analog of a cytotoxic agent that substantially lacks cytotoxic activity until subjected to an activation step. Activation steps may include enzymatic cleavage, a chemical activation step such as exposure to a reductant, or a physical activation step such as photolysis.

The covalent linkage between the invention's antibodies and the cytotoxic agent or prodrug can include cleavable linkages such as disulfide bonds, which may advantageously result in cleavage of the covalent linkage within the reducing environment of the target cell. Such conjugates are useful as tumor-cell specific therapeutic agents.

In one embodiment, the cytotoxic agent is a small drug molecule (Payne et al., U.S. Pat. No. 7,202,346). In another embodiment, the cytotoxic agent a maytansinoid, an analog of a maytansinoid, a prodrug of a maytansinoid, or a prodrug of an analog of a maytansinoid (U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,333,410; 5,475,092; 5,585,499; 5,846,545; 7,202,346). In another embodiment, the cytotoxic agent may be a taxane (see U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,340,701 & 6,372,738 & 7,202,346) or CC-1065 analog (see U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,846,545; 5,585,499; 5,475,092 & 7,202,346).

In another embodiment, the cytotoxic agent is exemplified by an auristatin, a DNA minor groove binding agent, a DNA minor groove alkylating agent, an enediyne, a duocarmycin, a maytansinoid, and a vinca alkaloid (U.S. Pat. No. 7,662,387).

In a further embodiment, the cytotoxic agent is an anti-tubulin agent (U.S. Pat. No. 7,662,387). In yet another embodiment, the cytotoxic agent is exemplified by dimethylvaline-valine-dolaisoleuine-dolaproline-phenylalanine-p-phenylenediamine (AFP), dovaline-valine-dolaisoleuine-dolaproline-phenylalanine (MMAF), and monomethyl auristatin E (MAE) (U.S. Pat. No. 7,662,387).

In an additional embodiment the toxic agent is exemplified by radioisotope emitting radiation, immunomodulator, lectin, and toxin (U.S. Pat. No. 6,429,295). In particular, the radioisotope emitting radiation is an alpha-emitter selected from the group consisting of ^{212}Bi , ^{213}Bi , and ^{211}At , or a beta-emitter selected from the group consisting of ^{186}Re and ^{90}Y , or a gamma-emitter ^{131}I (U.S. Pat. No. 7,666,425).

In an alternative embodiment, the toxin is exemplified by ricin, the A-chain of ricin, and pokeweed antiviral protein (U.S. Pat. No. 5,057,313).

In yet another embodiment, the cytotoxic agent is an anti-cancer drug selected from the group consisting of methotrex-

ate, 5-fluorouracil, cycloheximide, daunomycin, doxorubicin, chlorambucil, trenimon, phenylenediamine mustard, adriamycin, bleomycin, cytosine arabinoside or Cyclophosphamide (U.S. Pat. No. 5,057,13).

5 F. Detecting Muc16 Portions And Diagnostic Applications

The invention provides a method for detecting a disease that comprises overexpression of MUC16 in a subject, wherein the method comprises a) providing i) a sample from a subject, and ii) any one or more of the invention's antibodies, b) contacting the sample with the antibody under conditions for specific binding of the antibody with its cognate antigen, and c) detecting an increased level of binding of the antibody to the sample compared to a control sample lacking the disease, thereby detecting the disease in the subject. Generic methods for detecting disease using antibodies are known in the art (Payne et al., U.S. Pat. No. 7,202,346). The invention's methods are particularly useful in detecting cancer, such as ovarian cancer and breast cancer.

20 The invention's methods are not limited to a particular approach to detecting binding of the invention's antibodies to their antigens. In one embodiment, detecting binding to the invention's antibodies typically involves using antibodies that are labeled with a detectable moiety, such as radioisotope (e.g., ^3H , ^{14}C , ^{32}P , ^{35}S , and/or ^{125}I), fluorescent or chemiluminescent compound (e.g., fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, and/or luciferin) and/or an enzyme (e.g., alkaline phosphatase, beta-galactosidase and/or horseradish peroxidase).

25 Methods for conjugating antibodies to a detectable moiety are known in the art (e.g., Hunter, et al., *Nature* 144:945 (1962); David, et al., *Biochemistry* 13:1014 (1974); Pain, et al., *J. Immunol. Meth.* 40:219 (1981); and Nygren, *J. Histochem. and Cytochem.* 30:407 (1982)).

30 Thus, the invention's antibodies may be employed in immunoassays, such as competitive binding assays, direct and indirect sandwich assays, and immunoprecipitation assays, including immunohistochemistry, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS), and Western blots.

35 For example, with respect to immunohistochemical detection, data herein demonstrate that antibody 4H11 is useful in detecting high-grade ovarian serous carcinoma, lobular cancer (28), and a subset of ovarian carcinomas that are negative with OC125 and that retain cytoplasmic and extracellular portions of the MUC16 glycoprotein.

40 The antibodies of the invention also are useful for radiographic *in vivo* imaging, wherein an antibody labeled with a detectable moiety such as a radio-opaque agent or radioisotope is administered to a subject, preferably into the bloodstream, and the presence and location of the labeled antibody in the host is assayed. This imaging technique is useful in the staging and treatment of malignancies.

45 The invention's antibodies are additionally useful as affinity purification agents. In this process, the antibodies are immobilized on a suitable support, such as a Sephadex resin or filter paper, using methods well known in the art, to capture and purify molecules that contain antigens that specifically bind to the invention's antibodies.

60 G. Therapeutic Applications

The invention provides methods for treating a disease that comprises overexpression of MUC16, comprising administering to a subject having the disease a therapeutically effective amount of any one or more of the invention's antibodies.

65 Generic methods for treating disease with antibodies are known in the art (Payne et al., U.S. Pat. No. 7,202,346). The invention's methods are particularly useful in treating cancer,

such as ovarian cancer and breast cancer. These methods are also applicable to primary cancer, metastatic cancer, and recurrent cancer.

The term "administering" to a subject means providing a molecule to a subject. This may be done using methods known in the art (e.g., Erickson et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,632,979; Furuta et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,905,839; Jackobsen et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,238,878; Simon et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,851,789). The invention's compositions may be administered prophylactically (i.e., before the observation of disease symptoms) and/or therapeutically (i.e., after the observation of disease symptoms). Administration also may be concomitant with (i.e., at the same time as, or during) manifestation of one or more disease symptoms. Also, the invention's compositions may be administered before, concomitantly with, and/or after administration of another type of drug or therapeutic procedure (e.g., surgery). Methods of administering the invention's compositions include, without limitation, administration in parenteral, oral, intraperitoneal, intranasal, topical and sub-lingual forms. Parenteral routes of administration include, for example, subcutaneous, intravenous, intramuscular, intrastomal injection, and infusion routes.

In one embodiment, the invention's compositions comprise a lipid for delivery as liposomes. Methods for generating such compositions are known in the art (Borghouts et al. (2005) J Pept Sci 11, 713-726; Chang et al. (2009) PLoS One 4, e4171; Faisal et al. (2009) Vaccine 27, 6537-6545; Huwyler et al. (2008) Int J Nanomedicine 3, 21-29; Song et al. (2008) Int J Pharm 363, 155-161; Voinea et al. J Cell Mol Med 6, 465-474).

Antibody treatment of human beings with cancer is known in the art, for example in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,736,137; 6,333,410; 5,475,092; 5,585,499; 5,846,545; 7,202,346; 6,340,701; 6,372,738; 7,202,346; 5,846,545; 5,585,499; 5,475,092; 7,202,346; 7,662,387; 7,662,387; 6,429,295; 7,666,425; 5,057,313.

The invention's antibodies may be administered with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, diluents, and/or excipients. Examples of suitable carriers, diluents and/or excipients include: (1) Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline, pH about 7.4, containing about 1 mg/ml to 25 mg/ml human serum albumin, (2) 0.9% saline (0.9% w/v NaCl), and (3) 5% (w/v) dextrose.

The invention's antibodies are typically administered in a therapeutic amount. The terms "therapeutic amount," "pharmaceutically effective amount," "therapeutically effective amount," and "biologically effective amount," are used interchangeably herein to refer to an amount that is sufficient to achieve a desired result, whether quantitative or qualitative. In particular, a pharmaceutically effective amount is that amount that results in the reduction, delay, and/or elimination of undesirable effects (such as pathological, clinical, biochemical and the like) that are associated with disease. For example, a "therapeutic amount that reduces cancer" is an amount that reduces, delays, and/or eliminates one or more symptoms of cancer.

For example, specific "dosages" of a "therapeutic amount" will depend on the route of administration, the type of subject being treated, and the physical characteristics of the specific subject under consideration. These factors and their relationship to determining this amount are well known to skilled practitioners in the medical, veterinary, and other related arts. This amount and the method of administration can be tailored to achieve optimal efficacy but will depend on such factors as weight, diet, concurrent medication and other factors, which those skilled in the art will recognize. The

dosage amount and frequency are selected to create an effective level of the compound without substantially harmful effects.

When present in an aqueous dosage form, rather than being lyophilized, the antibody typically will be formulated at a concentration of about 0.1 mg/ml to 100 mg/ml.

Depending on the type and severity of the disease, about 0.015 to 15 mg of antibody/kg of patient weight is an initial candidate dosage for administration to the patient, whether, for example, by one or more separate administrations, or by continuous infusion. For repeated administrations over several days or longer, depending on the condition, the treatment is repeated until a desired suppression of disease symptoms occurs.

The methods of the present invention can be practiced in vitro, in vivo, or ex vivo.

EXPERIMENTAL

The following examples serve to illustrate certain preferred embodiments and aspects of the present invention and are not to be construed as limiting the scope thereof.

Example 1

Materials And Methods

The following is a brief description of the exemplary materials and methods used in the subsequent Examples.

Cell Cultures:

OVCAR3, SKOV3, and A2780 cell lines were obtained through the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC, Manassas, Va.) and sustained in culture according to the ATCC literature. For the creation of MUC16+ transfected cell lines, the carboxyterminus portion of the MUC16 cDNA was introduced as green fluorescent protein fusion proteins using the Vitality phrGFP vector expression system (Stratagene, La Jolla, Calif.). Stable cell lines were selected using geneticin (G418, Invitrogen, Grand Island, N.Y.) in their respective culture media and isolated by expression of Green Fluorescence Protein. Stable transfectants were routinely maintained in G418 in their culture media respectively. The Δ MUC16^{c114} transfectants have cell surface expression of MUC16 protein from the putative cleavage site to the carboxyterminus (AA 1776 to 1890) (12).

Monoclonal Preparation:

Using the MUC16 sequence, peptide sequences encoding elements of the Δ MUC16^{c114} amino acid sequence were synthesized at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center (MSKCC) Microchemistry Core Facility. The inventors synthesized 3 polypeptides (FIG. 1) and modified Polypeptide 1 and Polypeptide 2 with a cysteine at the N-terminus for better conjugation to KLH. Equal concentrations of the KLH-conjugated peptides were mixed and then used as the immunogen for 5 BALB/c mice. The inventors selected 1 of the 5 mice whose serum showed the highest reactivity to individual peptides by ELISA, and the MSKCC Monoclonal Antibody Core Facility performed the fusion and selected the antibodies using standard protocols. After 10 days of fusion, supernatants were selected and screened for reactivity by ELISA against the individual synthetic peptides.

ELISA:

Sandwich ELISA was performed to see the positivity of the antibodies to individual peptides and GST- Δ MUC16^{c114} fusion protein following routine core facility protocol for ELISA assay.

FACS Analyses:

Adherent target cells were removed by 0.05% Trypsin and 0.1% EDTA, washed, and counted by a hemocytometer. Cells were distributed into multiple Eppendorf tubes with at least $0.5\text{--}1 \times 10^6$ cells per tube. Cells were washed with phosphate buffered saline (PBS) containing 1% FCS and 0.025% Sodium Azide (FACS buffer). For internal FACS staining, cells in the Eppendorf tubes were permeabilized with 1:10 diluted FACS Permeabilizing Solution 2 (BD BioSciences, San Jose, Calif.) for 10 minutes at room temperature and then washed twice with ice cold FACS buffer. Then they were incubated either without (for second antibody control) or with 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{tube}$ of bioreactive supernatants of mouse MUC16 monoclonals for 30 minutes on ice. For surface FACS staining, cells were incubated either without (for second antibody control) or with 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{tube}$ of bioreactive supernatants of MUC16 monoclonals (9B11.20.16, 9C9.21.5.13 and 4H11.2.5), Mouse anti-human OC125 (M3519), Mouse anti-human Mil (M3520) (DakoCytomation, Dako North America Inc., Carpinteria, Calif.) or VK8 (kindly provided by Dr. Beatrice Yin and Dr. Ken Lloyd, MSKCC, New York, N.Y.) for 30 minutes on ice. Cells in Eppendorf tubes were also surface stained with 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{tube}$ of non-specific isotype matched control mouse antibodies (13C4 for IgG1 and 4E11 for IgG2b monoclonals obtained from MSKCC Monoclonal Core Facility) and incubated on ice for 30 minutes. All cells were washed three times with FACS buffer. Cells were incubated with 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{tube}$ of second antibody Goat anti-mouse IgG1-PE or IgG2b-PE for 30 minutes on ice and then washed three times with FACS buffer. The cells were analyzed by a FACS Calibur machine at the MSKCC Flow Cytometry Core Facility.

Western Blot Analysis:

Stable cell lines were cultured in 10 cm dishes in their respective culture media and incubated with 5% CO₂ at 37°C. for 3 days. They were washed twice with ice cold PBS to remove the serum-containing media. Adherent cells were scraped with 1-2 ml of ice cold PBS, and the cells were spun down in an Eppendorf tube at 4°C. in an Eppendorf centrifuge. Supernatant was discarded, and the cells were lysed with 0.2 ml of modified Ripa lysis buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl; pH 7.4; 150 mM NaCl; 1% NP-40; 1 mM Na3VO4; 1 mM PMSF; 1 mM DTT; 10 mM leupeptin; and 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ aprotinin) for 30 minutes on ice and spun at 4°C. for 10 minutes. The soluble solution was separated into a tube and the debris pellet was discarded. Protein concentration was measured using the Bio-Rad Protein Assay (BioRaD Laboratories, Hercules, Calif.). Equal amounts of proteins (GST-MUC16-CD-fusion protein or stable cell line extracts) were separated by sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) and transferred to nitrocellulose membrane using a BioRad transfer apparatus in a cold room at 4°C. The membranes were blocked with 3% bovine serum albumin (BSA) in PBS with 0.1% Tween-20 (PBST) at 4°C. overnight. Membranes were probed with primary antibody (1:1000 dilution) for 1 hr at room temperature and then washed three times with PBST. Then the membranes were stained with corresponding second antibody, anti-Mouse IgG Horse Radish Peroxidase (HRP) linked whole antibody from sheep (GE Healthcare, UK) (1:5000 dilution), for 1 hr at room temperature. Membranes were washed three times with PBST and developed with a Western Lightning® chemiluminescence reagent (ECL, Perkin Elmer, Waltham, Mass.) for 1-5 minutes at room temperature, and the signals were developed on Kodak BioMax Film.

Binding and internalization studies with monoclonal antibodies and OVCAR3 and SKOV3 stable transfectants:

Purified monoclonal antibodies were labeled with ¹³¹I using the iodogen method and purified by size exclusion chromatography (22). Saturation binding studies were performed with radiolabeled antibodies using substrates of intact OVCAR-3 cells. Briefly, 10 test solutions were prepared (in triplicate) and they contained increasing amounts of the radioiodinated antibodies, 3-500 000 cells in a total volume of 10 500 μL of PBS (0.2% BSA; pH 7.4). The cells were isolated by rapid filtration through a glass fiber membrane and washed with ice cold tris buffered saline. Cells were counted in a gamma counter with standards of total activity added. For each concentration of radiolabeled antibody, non-specific binding was determined in the presence of 100 nM of the unmodified antibody. The data were analyzed with a least squares regression method (Origin, Microcal, Software Inc., Northampton, Mass.) to determine the K_d and B_{max} values, and a Scatchard transformation was performed.

Antibody cell internalization studies were performed with ¹³¹I-4H11 and ¹³¹I-OC125 monoclonal antibodies and SKOV3-phrGFP-ΔMUC16^{c334} stable transfected cells. Briefly, radiolabeled antibody (370 MBq/mg, 100 kcpm) in 2 mL of medium was added to SKOV3 cells plated in a 6-well plate. The plates were incubated at 37°C. for up to 24 hours. At various time points, the medium was removed from three wells and the cells washed with 2×2 mL PBS. Cell surface bound activity was then stripped and collected with 2×2 mL of an ice cold acid wash (100 mM acetic acid 100 mM glycine; pH 3.0). The cells were then dissolved with 2×1 ml 1 M NaOH and collected. At the end of the study all samples were counted with a gamma counter together with standards, representing the initial amount of radioactivity added. All the media samples were analyzed by ITLC-SG with mobile phases of 5% TCA to determine unbound ¹³¹I.

Tissue Microarray (TMA):

Tissue microarrays were either constructed within our institution or bought from a commercial laboratory if not available internally. Briefly, core-needle biopsies of pre-existing paraffin-embedded tissue were obtained from the so-called donor blocks and then relocated into a recipient paraffin-arrayed "master" block by using the techniques by Kononen et al. and subsequently modified by Hedvat et al (23-24). A manually operated Tissue Arrayer MTA-1 from Beecher Instruments Inc. (Sun Prairie, Wis.) was used to produce sample circular spots (cores) that measured 0.6 to 1.0 mm in diameter. The cores were arrayed 0.3 to 0.4 mm apart from each other. A layer of control tissues was strategically laid around the actual tissue microarrays in order to avoid edging effects. The specific composition of each tissue microarray is delineated below. Slides of tissue microarrays for ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, adenocarcinoma of the lung, mucinous neoplasms of the pancreas, and invasive ductal and invasive lobular breast carcinoma were prepared by cutting 4 um sections from formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue. Normal adult and fetal tissue microarrays were obtained from a commercial source (Biomax, US). OVCAR3 cells were used as positive controls.

Immunohistochemistry:

Immunohistochemistry was performed on the tissue microarrays with both standard OC125 (Ventana, Tuscon, Ariz.) and the novel monoclonal antibodies. Sections of the tissue microarrays were cut at 4 microns, placed on Superfrost/Plus microscope slides (Fisher brand) and baked in a 60° oven for at least 60 minutes. The slides were then deparaffinized and hydrated to distilled water, soaked in citrate buffer at pH 6.00 for 30 minutes at 97°C., washed in running water

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for 2-5 minutes, incubated for 5 minutes in 3% hydrogen peroxide diluted in distilled water. Slides were washed in distilled water for 1 minute, transferred to a bath of phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, for two changes of 5 minutes each and placed in 0.05% BSA diluted in PBS for a minimum of 1 minute. After drying around tissue sections, normal serum was applied at a 1:20 dilution in 2% BSA/PBS and incubated for a minimum of 10 minutes at room temperature in a humidity chamber. The serum was then suctioned off without allowing the sections to dry, and approximately 150 lambda of novel antibody at a dilution of 1:1000 was placed on the tissue. The slide was incubated overnight (approximately 15-18 hours) at 4°C. in a humidity chamber. Primary antibody was washed off using three changes of PBS for 10 minutes each. Secondary antibody, biotinylated α-mouse from Vector laboratories (Burlingame, Calif.), was applied at 1:500 dilution in 1% BSA/PBS and incubated for 45-60 minutes at room temperature in humidity chamber. The antibody was washed off again using three changes of PBS as above. Slides were then transferred to a bath of diaminobenzidine (DAB), diluted in PBS for 5-15 minutes. The slides were then washed in tap water for 1 minute, counterstained using Harris modified hematoxylin (Fisher), decolorized with 1% acid alcohol and blue in ammonia water, dehydrated with 3 changes each of 95% ethanol, 100% ethanol and xylene for 2 minutes each and coverslipped with permanent mounting medium.

Immunohistochemistry Scoring:

Commercially available antibodies, such as OC125 and M11, target complex glycosylation-dependent epitopes. Our hypothesis is that glycosylation may be tissue specific; therefore, it was important to examine the utility of the peptide-directed antibodies in paraffin-fixed tissues and survey the prevalence of MUC16 expression. The three candidate antibodies, 4H11, 9C9 and 4A5, were characterized using OVCAR3 cell line pellets. Of the three, the 4H11 antibody showed the strongest, most diffuse and consistent staining pattern at multiple dilutions, with the least amount of background staining and, therefore, was optimized for use in human tissues in the pathology core facility.

Using 4H11, the inventors stained and scored positivity using tissue microarrays from high-stage, high-grade ovarian serous carcinomas (FIG. 2), these tumors being the most common type of ovarian cancer, representing approximately 80-85% of all ovarian carcinomas in Western industrialized nations (25). To test the specificity of the novel antibody, the inventors also stained tissue microarrays of cancers of the prostate, lung, breast, and pancreas and compared their stain-

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ing intensities with that of OC125 monoclonal antibody (FIG. 6A-D). To determine whether there would be any cross-reactivity with normal human tissues, the antibodies were also tested on normal human adult and fetal TMAs.

All of the stained sections were reviewed by a reference pathologist (KJP). A subset of cores for which there was equivocal staining was also independently scored by a second pathologist (RAS) to ensure consistency in scoring methods. Only cytoplasmic and/or membranous staining was considered positive. If a portion of the cell showed membranous staining, that was considered partial staining. A scoring system was devised to provide a semiquantitative assessment of staining distribution and intensity in individual cores. At the same time, it was designed to be useful for comparing the staining distribution and intensity between OC125 and the novel antibodies. The score incorporated the percentage of cells, the intensity and pattern of the staining according to the following standards: score 0: no staining; score 1: <5% strong or weak; score 2: 5-50% strong or weak; score 3: 51-75% strong or 51-100% weak; score 4: 76-99% strong; and score 5: 100% strong staining (FIG. 3A-FIG. 3L). The pathologist first reviewed all tissue microarrays stained with OC125 and scored each core. Then the same cores stained with the novel antibodies were scored 1 to several days after OC125 without reference to the previous results. Direct comparison of the scoring between the stains for each core was made only after all of the scoring was completed. The same process was used for all non-ovarian tissue microarrays. After comparison, core staining was determined to be concordant, equivocal, or discordant based on the point differentials. Concordant cores differed by 0 to 1 point, equivocal cores differed by 2 points, and discordant cores differed by 3 to 5 points. The one exception to this rule was when the difference of 1 point was between a score of 0 and 1, in which case, the differences were considered equivocal. This was in order to truly separate negative cases from even focally positive ones.

Example 2

Generation and Characterization of Anti-MUC16 Monoclonal Antibodies

MUC16-directed monoclonal antibodies were isolated by ELISA-based screening using both the individual peptides and recombinant GST-ΔMUC16^{c114} protein followed by sequential subcloning for single cell clones.

Tables 1A and 1B:

MUC1-6-carboxyterminus monoclonal antibodies showing their reactivity to GST-ΔMUC16^{c114} western, FACS analysis on OVCAR3 wild type cells

TABLE 1A

ELISA Hybrid- oma Sups (1:1)	Peptide 1			Peptide 2			Peptide 3		
	GST- MucCD Western	(1:10)		GST- MucCD Western	(1:10)		GST Hybridoma Sups (1:1)	(1:10)	
		+	-		+	-		+	-
10A2	+	-	IgG1, IgM	13H1	Weak	-	IgG1	22E10	+
23D4	-	-	missing	28F8	+	+	IgG1, IgM	22F11	Weak
2F4	Weak	-	IgG1, IgM	11B6	-	-	IgM	19G4	Weak
9B11	Weak	+-	IgG1	4C7	+	-	IgG1	31A3	Weak
23D3	Weak	+	IgG1, IgG2b	28F7	+	+	IgG1	4C2	+
30B1	-	-	IgG1	9C7	+	+	IgG1	27G4	+
31B2	+	-	IgM	9C9	+	+	IgG1, IgG2b	19D1	+
				4H11	+	+	IgG2b, IgM	22F1	+
				4A2	-	-	IgG1	4D7	+
				4A5	+	+	IgG1	9A5	-

TABLE 1A-continued

Peptide 1				Peptide 2				Peptide 3			
ELISA	(1:10)			ELISA	(1:10)				(1:10)		
Hybridoma	GST-MucCD	(1:1)		Hybridoma	GST-MucCD	(1:1)		ELISA	GST		
Sups	Western	OVCAR3		Sups	Western	OVCAR3		Sups	MucCD	(1:1)	
(1:1)	+/-	FACS +/- Isotype		(1:1)	+/-	FACS +/- Isotype		(1:1)	+	FACS +/- Isotype	
				29G9	+	-	IgG1	31C8	-	-	IgG2b
				5C2	+	+	IgG1	6H2	Weak	-	IgG1, IgM
				23G12	-	-	IgG1, IgG2a	10F6	-	-	IgG1
				25G4	-	-	IgG1, IgM	3H8	+	-	IgG1, IgM
				26B2	+	+	IgG1, IgG2b, IgM	24G12	-	-	IgG1, IgM
				25H3	-	-	IgG1, IgM				

TABLE 1B

Peptide 1			Peptide 2			Peptide 3		
OVCAR3 FACS +/−	Isotype	OVCAR3 FACS +/−	Isotype	OVCAR3 FACS +/−	Isotype	OVCAR3 FACS +/−	Isotype	OVCAR3 FACS +/−
9B11.20.16	+/-	IgG1	9C9.21.5.13 4H11.2.5 9C7.6 5C2.17 4A5.37 28F7.18.10	+	IgG2b IgG2b IgG1 IgG1 IgG1 IgG1	31A3.5.1	-	IgG1

TABLE 2

Antibodies specific for exemplary portions of MUC16

1. Muc16 Polypeptide 1:

14394 14410 (MUC16 sequence)
NFSPLARRVDRVAIYEE (SEQ ID NO: 01) 17 aa

Mouse monoclonals which are specific to this peptide are:
9B11.20.16 (IgG1)
10A2 (IgG1, IgM)
2F4 (IgG1, IgM)
23D3 (IgG1, IgG2b)
30B1 (IgG1)
31B2 (IgM)

2. Muc16 Polypeptide 2:

14425 14442 (MUC16 sequence)
TLDRSSVLDGYSPNRPNE (SEQ ID NO: 02) 18 aa

Mouse monoclonals which are specific to this peptide are:

4H11.2.5 (IgG2b)	13H1 (IgG1)	29G9 (IgG1)
9C9.21.5.13 (IgG2b)	28F8 (IgG1, IgM)	23G12 (IgG1, IgG2a)
9C7.6 (IgG1)	11B6 (IgM)	25G4 (IgG1, IgM)
5C2.17 (IgG1)	4C7 (IgG1)	26B2 (IgG1, IgG2b, IgM)
4A5.37 (IgG1)	4A2 (IgG1)	25H3 (IgG1, IgM)
28F7.18.10 (IgG1)		

3 MUC16 Polypeptide 3 (SEQ ID NO: 03)

14472 14492 (MUC16 sequence)
CGVLVTTRRRKKEGEYNVOOO 21 aa

Mouse monoclonals which are specific to this peptide are:

Acidic monoclonals which are specific to this peptide are:	
3A13.5.1 (IgG1)	19D1 (IgG2b)
22E10 (IgG2b)	22F1 (IgG2b, IgM)
22F11 (IgM)	4D7 (IgG3)
19G4 (IgG1, IgM)	9A5 (IgM)
4C2 (IgG1, IgM)	31C8 (IgG2b)
37G4 (IgM)	CH2 (IgG1, IgM)

2764 (19M) 6Hz (19G1, 19M)
14452 14475
FRAWVILIGLAGLLGLITCLICGVVL (SEQ ID NO: 14) is Transmembrane region 24 aa

TABLE 2-continued

Antibodies specific for exemplary portions of MUC16		
4. Muc16 Polypeptide 4 (SEQ ID NO: 15) containing a cysteine loop polypeptide (SEQ ID NO: 19) :		
14367	14398	(MUC16 sequence)
KSYFSDCQVSTFRSVPNRHHTGVDSLGNFSPL (SEQ ID NO:15)		32 aa
Mouse monoclonals which are specific to this peptide are:		
24B3 (IgM)	IgM kappa	
9C7 (IgM)	IgM kappa	
4F12	IgM kappa	
6H6	IgM kappa	
25C2	IgM kappa	
6E8	IgM kappa	
2A3	IgM, IgG1, IgG2b, kappa	
2G4	IgM, IgG1, kappa	
4C8	IgM, kappa	
2A6	IgG1 kappa	
24G12	IgG1 kappa	
15D5	IgG1 kappa	
6E2	IgM, IgG1, IgG3, IgG2a, kappa	
7E6	IgM, kappa, lambda	
7G11	IgM kappa	
20C3	IgG1, IgG2b	
9A3	IgM kappa	
15B6	IgM kappa	
19D3	IgM kappa	
5H8	IgM, IgG1, IgG2b, kappa	
24A12	IgM kappa	
2D10	IgG3, IgM kappa	
5B2	IgM, IgG3, IgG2b, IgG2a, IgG1, kappa	
8B6	IgG2a, IgG3, kappa	
5A11	IgM, kappa	
7D11	light kappa only	
9F10	IgM, kappa	
15D10	IgM, kappa	
18D2	IgM, kappa	
13A11	IgM, kappa	
1A9	IgM, kappa	
3B2	IgM, kappa	
24F6	IgM, kappa	
24E4	IgM, kappa	
5A1	IgG2a, IgM, kappa	
7B9	IgM, kappa	
22F4	IgM, kappa	

The identified monoclonal antibodies are listed in Table 1A and Table 2. Each of the selected monoclonal antibodies was reactive against GST-ΔMUC16^{c114}. The commercial MUC16-directed antibodies (OC125, M11, or VK8) did not bind to GST-ΔMUC16^{c114} in ELISA or Western blotting. The clones were tested in FACS against OVCAR3 ovarian cancer cells and in Western blot analysis against GST-ΔMUC16^{c114} (Table 1B), and selected purified monoclonal antibodies were isolated.

The inventors used the OVCAR3 wild type and the SKOV3 cells transduced with phrGFP-ΔMUC16^{c114} to characterize the selected antibodies by FACS analysis. All of the selected monoclonal antibodies bound to both cell lines while commercial VK8, M11 and OC125 antibodies bound to the OVCAR3 cells but not to the SKOV3-phrGFP-ΔMUC16^{c114} cell line. The antibodies against Polypeptide 3 required permeabilization since it is an internal epitope (FIG. 7A and FIG. 7B).

Western blot analysis using the GST-ΔMUC16^{c114} purified protein showed strong binding with 4H11 and 9C9 antibodies (FIG. 4A), while the other selected antibodies showed less binding. The SKOV3-phrGFP-ΔMUC16^{c114} transfected was also positive by Western blot analysis using 4H11 and 9C9 antibodies (FIG. 4B). As before, the commercial antibodies did not interact with the GST-ΔMUC16^{c114} purified protein or cell lysates of the SKOV3-phrGFP-ΔMUC16^{c114} cell line.

The binding of six monoclonal antibodies against OVCAR3MUC16 were examined in affinity binding studies. Three antibodies-9C7, 5C2 and 28F7—showed only modest levels of binding compared to the nonspecific binding of these antibodies to the OVCAR3 cells, which carry large numbers of MUC16 binding sites. In contrast, 4H11, 9C9, and 4A5 monoclonal antibodies showed highly specific binding affinity, as shown in FIG. 5A-FIG. 5D, with binding affinities of 6.8-8.6 nM against the cell surface epitopes of OVCAR3 cells. The inventors also examined the internalization of antibody bound to cell surface MUC16 protein. The inventors examined internalization in the transfected SKOV3-phrGFP-ΔMUC16^{c334} cell line which bears the carboxy terminus of MUC16, including the 4H11 epitope and a single degenerate tandem repeat sequence to interact with the OC125 antibody. The commercial antibodies OC125, M11, and VK8 all bind to the cell surface of this transduced cell line. The ¹³¹I-labeled 4H11 showed rapid internalization at a high level, whereas ¹³¹I-labeled OC125 antibody was internalized at a much lower rate (FIG. 5E).

Example 3

65 Immunohistochemistry Results:

Given their highly specific binding affinities, the antibodies 9C9, 4A5, and 4H11 were characterized for utility in immu-

nohistochemistry using OVCAR3 cell lines. Of the three, the 4H11 antibody was selected to be optimized for use in human tissues based on its robust, sensitive and specific staining pattern as compared to the other two antibodies.

A. Ovary

Two high-stage, high-grade ovarian serous carcinoma tissue microarray slides composed of 419 cores, representing primary, metastatic and recurrent tumors from 40 patients were stained with both OC125 and 4H11 monoclonal antibodies (FIG. 2). The OC125 tissue microarrays showed 279 (66%) cores with 3-5 staining, 99 (24%) with 1-2 staining, and 41 (10%) with no staining. The 4H11 tissue microarrays showed 236 (56%) with 3-5 staining, 91 (22%) with 1-2 staining, and 92 (22%) with no staining. The two antibodies were concordant in 233 (56%) cores, equivocal in 161 (38%), and discordant in 25 (6%). Of the 25 discordant cores, 12 (48% of discordant cases, 3% of all cases) showed greater 4H11 positivity than OC125. Nine were discordant by a difference of 4 points, and 3 were discordant by a difference of 5 points. There was a total of 186 discordant and equivocal cores together, 48 (26%) of which showed greater staining with 4H11 than OC125. The staining pattern of both 4H11 and OC125 was cytoplasmic and membranous, although the membranous pattern of OC125 was stronger and better defined than 4H11 in the majority of cases. Discordant cases demonstrated higher levels of 4H11 than other cases.

B. Breast Cancer

A variety of other tissues were also examined for 4H11 staining to test the antibody's specificity. Of the 50 cores of invasive ductal carcinomas of the breast (number of patients unavailable), only 2 (4%) showed a score of 4 or greater 4H11 staining and none had scores of 3-5 for OC125 staining. The staining pattern with OC125 was mostly apical/luminal with some granular cytoplasmic staining. Some tumors with intracytoplasmic lumina also picked up the OC125 stain. 4H11 showed a more diffuse cytoplasmic blush without membranous accentuation.

In contrast, the invasive lobular breast carcinoma tissue microarray (composed of 179 cores with viable tumor, number of patients unavailable) had frequent MUC16 staining with 4H11. In this tissue microarray, 168 cores (94%) showed no staining for OC125, 5 (3%) showed 1-2 staining, and only 6 (3%) showed a staining intensity of 3. 4H11 staining was different in its distribution pattern, with 49 (27%) showing no staining, 81 (45%) showing 1-2 staining, and 49 (27%) showing 3-4 staining. Neither OC125 nor 4H11 had cores with a staining intensity of 5. The staining pattern was of cytoplasmic, luminal/membranous, or intraluminal for both OC125 and 4H11. The intraluminal pattern was strong and intense for both stains and highlighted the intracytoplasmic lumen that is commonly present in lobular carcinomas. The concordance rates were 34% concordant, 43% equivocal, and 23% discordant. Of the equivocal and discordant cases, there was none in which the OC125 was greater than the 4H11. All 42 discordant cases and 76 of 77 equivocal cases had 4H11 greater than OC125. There was also focal luminal staining with 4H11 in benign breast ducts and lobular carcinoma *in situ*.

C. Lung, Pancreatic and Prostatic Adenocarcinomas

Tumors from other organs were not reactive with either antibody. The lung adenocarcinoma TMA had 237 cores from 86 patients containing viable tumor. In the pancreatic TMA there were 92 cores from 21 patients containing pancreatic mucinous tumors, including intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasms (IPMN) and invasive ductal carcinomas. In the prostate cancer TMA there were 169 cores (number of patients not available). None of these cancer tissue microar-

rays had significant binding to either OC125 or 4H11. This information is summarized in Table 3.

TABLE 3

Site	Staining intensity of OC125 as compared to 4H11 in tissue microarrays						
	OC125 vs. 4H11 staining intensity score (%)						
	0	1-2	3-5	OC125	4H11	OC125	4H11
Ovary high grade serous	10	28	24	22	66	56	
Breast invasive ductal	68	78	32	18	0	4	
Breast invasive lobular	94	27	3	45	3	27	
Lung adenocarcinoma	63	77	24	18	13	5	
Pancreas mucinous neoplasms	98	88	2	10	0	2	
Prostate adenocarcinoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Score

- 0: 0% staining;
- 1: <5% strong or weak;
- 2: 5-50% strong or weak;
- 3: 51-75% strong or 51-100% weak;
- 4: 76-99% strong
- 5: 100% strong

D. Normal Tissues

There was no staining with OC125 or 4H11 in normal adult colon, rectum, ectocervix, small intestine, ovary, liver, pancreatic ducts, spleen, kidney, and skin. OC125 and 4H11 both stained endocervical glands (OC125 luminal, 4H11 weak cytoplasmic), esophageal glands (luminal), bronchial epithelium (OC125 luminal, 4H11 intracytoplasmic granules), and thymic corpuscles (cytoplasmic). 4H11 demonstrated weak to moderate staining of the gastric glands, particularly at the crypts, with an intracytoplasmic granular pattern. Other organs that showed punctate intracytoplasmic staining with 4H11 only were prostate, seminiferous tubules of the testes, and the islet cells of the pancreas. The staining in the pancreatic islets cells was particularly strong and consistent. There was also nonspecific staining of liver, kidney and brain with 4H11. There were no cases that stained with OC125 and not 4H11.

Similarly, there was no staining with either OC125 or 4H11 in fetal heart, gallbladder, colon, small intestine, liver, rectum, adrenal, thyroid, spleen, skin, bone, epididymis, brain, lung, muscle, smooth muscle, kidney, eye, umbilical cord, and placenta. OC125 only stained thymic corpuscles in a pattern similar to that in adult tissue. 4H11 stained both fetal pancreatic endocrine cells and endocervical glands in a similar pattern to that of their adult counterparts. Islet cells showed a granular cytoplasmic pattern, and endocervical glands showed a linear luminal pattern, which was more similar to the OC125 pattern in the adult tissue.

Example 4

Successful Eradication of Established Peritoneal Ovarian Tumors in SCID-Beige Mice Following Adoptive Transfer of T Cells Genetically Targeted to the MUC16 Antigen.

Purpose:

Most patients diagnosed with ovarian cancer will ultimately die from their disease. For this reason, novel approaches to the treatment of this malignancy are needed. Adoptive transfer of a patient's own T cells, genetically modified ex vivo through the introduction of a gene encoding an chimeric antigen receptor (CAR), an artificial T cell receptor,

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targeted to a tumor associated antigen, is a novel and promising approach to cancer therapy applicable to the treatment of ovarian cancer.

Experimental Design:

We have generated several CARs targeted to the retained extracellular domain of MUC16, termed MUC-CD, an antigen highly expressed on a majority of ovarian carcinomas. We investigate the *in vitro* biology of human T cells retrovirally transduced to express these CARs by co-culture assays on artificial antigen presenting cells (AAPCs) generated from NIH3T3 fibroblasts genetically modified to express the target MUC-CD antigen, as well as by cytotoxicity assays utilizing the human OV-CAR3(MUC-CD) ovarian tumor cell line and primary patient tumor cells. Finally, we assess the *in vivo* anti-tumor efficacy of MUC-CD targeted T cells in a SCID-Beige orthotopic, xenogeneic OV-CAR3(MUC-CD) murine tumor model.

Exemplary sequences used in this work are in FIG. 17, FIG. 18A-FIG. 18E, and FIG. 19A-FIG. 19F.

Results:

CAR modified MUC-CD targeted T cells derived from both healthy donors and ovarian cancer patients exhibited efficient *in vitro* cytolytic activity against both human ovarian cell lines as well as primary ovarian carcinoma cells. MUC-CD targeted T cells may be further expanded *ex vivo* through multiple cycles of co-culture on 3T3(MUC-CD/B7.1) AAPCs. Expanded MUC-CD targeted T cells infused into SCID-Beige mice bearing intraperitoneal human OV-CAR3 (MUC-CD) tumors either delayed progression or fully eradicated tumor even in the setting of advanced disease.

Conclusion:

These promising pre-clinical studies justify further investigation of MUC-CD targeted T cells as a potential therapeutic approach in the clinical setting treating patients with high risk MUC-16⁺ ovarian carcinomas.

Introduction

Ovarian cancer is the sixth most common cancer worldwide and the seventh leading cause of cancer-related deaths in women (1, 2). Despite multimodality therapy with surgery and chemotherapy, most patients with ovarian carcinomas have a poor prognosis. For this reason, alternative approaches to treating this disease are urgently needed.

Infusion of a patient's own T cells genetically targeted *ex vivo* to antigens expressed on the surface of tumor cells is a promising novel approach to the adoptive immunotherapy of cancer, and one which has only recently been explored in earnest in the clinical setting. T cells may be genetically modified to target tumor associated antigens through the retroviral introduction of genes encoding artificial T cell receptors termed chimeric antigen receptors (CARs). Genetic engineering of T cells to express artificial T cell receptors that direct cytotoxicity toward a tumor cell presents a means to enhance immune recognition and elimination of cancer cells. CARs are most commonly composed of a single chain fragment length antibody (scFv), derived from a murine monoclonal antibody targeting a given tumor associated antigen, fused to a transmembrane domain (typically CD8, CD28, OX-40, and 4-1BB), fused to the TCR chain cytoplasmic signaling domain (3-13). When used to reprogram T-cell specificity, these fusion receptors permit recognition of native antigen. When expressed by the T cells, the resulting construct, upon engagement with the targeted antigen, induces T cell activation, proliferation, and lysis of targeted cells. These fusion receptors transduce a functional antigen-dependent co-stimulatory signal in primary T cells, permitting sustained T-cell proliferation when both endogenous TCR and a chimeric receptor for stimulatory signaling are engaged. To date,

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preclinical studies utilizing CAR-modified T cells have demonstrated promising results in a wide variety of malignancies (3, 4, 11, 14-18). More recently this approach been investigated clinically in the form of phase I trials (6, 19-21). These genetic approaches offer a means to enhance immune recognition and elimination of cancer cells.

Ovarian carcinomas appear to be relatively immunogenic tumors capable of inducing an endogenous immune response based on the fact that long-term prognosis of patients is markedly influenced by the degree and quality of the endogenous immune response to the tumor. Specifically, it has been well documented that the presence of endogenous effector T cells within the ovarian cancer tumor microenvironment directly correlates to prolonged patient survival (22-25). In contrast, increasing numbers of immune suppressive CD4⁺ CD25^{hi} regulatory T cells (Tregs) within the tumor, which in turn presumably abrogate the anti-tumor activity of infiltrating effector T cells, correlates with shorter patient survival (26-29). In fact, it appears that it is the ratio of Tregs to effector T cells within the tumor microenvironment which ultimately dictates whether the endogenous immune response to the cancer is of benefit or detriment to the patient (24, 28). In this setting, the ability to generate and subsequently expand a population of tumor targeted effector T cells *ex vivo* which are subsequently infused back into the patient, may in turn skew the Treg to effector T cell ratio to one more favorable to eradicating the disease.

Mucins are important biomolecules for cellular homeostasis and protection of epithelial surfaces. Changes to expression of mucins in ovarian cancer might be exploited in diagnosis, prognosis and treatment (1). MUC16 is one such mucin which is over expressed on most ovarian carcinomas and is an established surrogate serum marker (CA-125) for the detection and progression of ovarian cancers (30-33). MUC16 is a high-glycosylated mucin composed of a large cleaved and released domain, termed CA-125, consisting of multiple repeat sequences, and a retained domain (MUC-CD) which includes a residual non-repeating extracellular fragment, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic tail (34). Since the antigen is otherwise only expressed at low levels in the uterus, endometrium, fallopian tubes, ovaries, and serosa of the abdominal and thoracic cavities, MUC16 is a potentially attractive target for immune-based therapies.

However, the fact that most of the extracellular domain of MUC16 is cleaved and secreted limits the utility of MUC16 as a target antigen on ovarian carcinomas. In fact, to date, all reported MAbs to MUC16 bind to epitopes present on the large secreted CA-125 fraction of the glycoprotein, with none known to bind to the retained extra-cellular fraction (MUC-CD) of the antigen (35-37). Since the MUC-CD fraction of the antigen is retained on cell surface, generating T cells specific to this portion of MUC16 may largely overcome the limitation of MUC16 as a target for adoptive cellular immunotherapy. To this end, we have previously generated a series of murine MAbs specific to the retained MUC-CD extracellular domain (38). Utilizing a hybridoma which expresses one such MAb, 4H11, we have successfully constructed several CARs specific to the MUC-CD antigen. This invention provides a nucleic acid encoding a chimeric T cell receptor, composed of, at least a zeta chain, a signaling region and a binding element that specifically interacts with a selected target as well as the chimeric T cell receptor comprising a zeta chain portion, a signaling region and a binding element.

In this report, we demonstrate highly efficient retroviral transduction of these MUC-CD targeted CARs into human T cells with resulting T cells able to specifically target and lyse MUC-CD⁺ tumor cells *in vitro*. Furthermore, we demonstrate

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efficient MUC-CD targeted T cell expansion in vitro through repeated co-culture on NIH (3T3) fibroblasts genetically modified to express MUC-CD and the co-stimulatory ligand B7.1 (CD80). Successful expansion of modified T cells allowed us to subsequently generate sufficient T cell numbers to conduct *in vivo* studies in immune compromised SCID-Beige mice bearing established intraperitoneal MUC-CD⁺ human ovarian tumors. Significantly, in these studies we demonstrate marked anti-tumor efficacy of MUC-CD targeted T cells, both following direct intraperitoneal as well as intravenous injection when compared to either untreated mice, or mice treated with T cells bearing a CAR targeted to an irrelevant antigen. In addition, we demonstrate significant cytotoxicity of 4H11-28z⁺ patient's T cells and healthy donor's T cells targeting primary ascites-derived ovarian carcinoma cells from cancer patients.

To our knowledge this is the first report wherein T cells genetically targeted to the MUC16 antigen demonstrate marked anti-tumor efficacy against MUC16⁺ tumors either *in vitro* or *in vivo*. These data serve as a rationale for proposing future clinical trials utilizing this approach in patients with high risk ovarian carcinomas.

Materials and Methods

Cell Lines and T Cells

The OV-CAR3 tumor cell line was cultured in RPMI 1640 (Invitrogen, Grand Island, N.Y.) supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated FBS, nonessential amino acids, HEPES buffer, pyruvate, and BME (Invitrogen). The PG13 and gpg29 retroviral producer cell lines were cultured in DMEM (Invitrogen) supplemented with 10% FCS, and NIH-3T3 artificial antigen-presenting cells (AAPC), described previously (3), were cultured in DMEM supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated donor calf serum. T cells were obtained from peripheral blood of healthy donors under IRB approved protocol #95-054, in BD Vacutainer CPT tubes (Becton Dickinson, Franklin Lakes, N.J.) as per the manufacturers instructions. All media were supplemented with 2 mmol/L L-glutamine (Invitrogen), 100 units/mL penicillin, and 100 µg/mL streptomycin (Invitrogen). T cells were cultured RPMI 1640 media as above supplemented with 20 IU/ml IL-2 (Novartis Pharmaceuticals, East Hanover, N.J.) and where indicated, medium was supplemented with 10 ng/mL interleukin 15 (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, Minn.).

Isolation of Patients Ascites-Derived Cancer Cells

Primary human ascites-derived cancer cells were obtained from ovarian cancer patients undergoing surgery for newly diagnosed advanced serous ovarian carcinoma under IRB approved protocol #97-134. The tumor cells were isolated from ascitic fluid of patients by centrifugation at 600 g for 10 min at room temperature. Cells were washed once with 1×PBS and cultured in RPMI 1640 media supplemented with 10% FBS for future analysis.

Generation of the MUC-CD Targeted 4H11z and 4H11-28z CARs

The heavy and light chain variable regions of the 4H11 monoclonal antibody were derived from the hybridoma cell line 4H11. Utilizing cDNA generated from 4H11 RNA we isolated the V_H coding region by RACE PCR utilizing modified primers as described elsewhere (39, 40). The V_L chain variable region was cloned by standard PCR utilizing modified primers as described by Orlandi et al (41, 42). The resulting V_H and V_L fragments were subcloned into the TopoTA PCR 2.1 cloning vector (Invitrogen) and sequenced. The V_H and V_L fragments were subsequently ligated to a (Gly₄Ser)₃ spacer domain, generating the 4H11 scFv and fused to the human CD8 leader peptide (CD8L) by overlapping PCR (9, 41). In order to construct the MUC-CD targeted 4H₁₁CARs,

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the coding region of the CD8L-4H11 scFv was fused to the human CD8 hinge and transmembrane domains (to generate the 4H11z CAR), or alternatively to the CD28 transmembrane and cytoplasmic signaling domains (to generate the 4H11-28z CAR), fused to the T cell receptor CD3-signaling domain (3, 9, 43). The resulting CAR constructs were subsequently sub-cloned into the modified MMLV retroviral vector SFG (44). VSV-G pseudotyped retroviral supernatants derived from transduced gpg29 fibroblasts were used to construct stable PG13 gibbon ape leukemia virus (GaLV) envelope-pseudotyped retroviral producing cell lines (41).

Retroviral Gene Transfer

Isolated healthy donor peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) were activated with phytohemagglutinin (PHA) at 2 µg/ml (Sigma, St. Louis, Mo.) and retrovirally transduced on retronectin coated non-tissue culture plates (45). Briefly, six-well non-tissue culture plates (BD Biosciences, San Jose, Calif.) were coated with RetroNectin (RN) (Takara Biomedicals, Otsu, Japan) as per manufacturer's instructions. Forty-eight hours after PHA activation, aliquots of 1×10⁶ T cells in 1 ml of supplemented RPMI medium were placed in each well of the RN-coated plates, along with 1 ml of SFG retroviral supernatant. T cells were centrifuged daily for 3 consecutive days with fresh retroviral supernatant added daily at 2000 g at 30° C. for 1 hr (45). Gene transfer was assessed on day 7 by FACS.

In order to generate the relevant NIH-3T3 murine fibroblast artificial antigen presenting cells, a MUC-CD construct encoding the retained extracellular, transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains of the MUC-16 antigen was initially subcloned into SFG retroviral vector, SFG(MUC-CD). 3T3 (MUC-CD) AAPCs were generated by retroviral transduction of SFG(MUC-CD) into wild-type NIH-3T3 fibroblasts, while 3T3(MUC-CD/B7.1) AAPCs were generated by retroviral transduction of previously established 3T3 (B7.1) fibroblasts (41, 46). Highly enriched cell lines were isolated by FACS.

To generate the OV-CAR3(MUC-CD) and OV-CAR3 (MUC-CD/GFP-FFLuc) cell lines, we retrovirally transduced the WT OV-CAR3 human ovarian cancer cell line with SFG(GFP-FFLuc) as described previously (47) and/or SFG (MUC-CD) VSV-G pseudotyped retroviral supernatants derived from gpg29 fibroblasts as described elsewhere (44). Resulting tumor cells were sorted by FACS for either MUC-CD expression alone for the OVCAR3(MUC-CD) cell line, or dual MUC-CD and GFP expression for the OVCAR3 (MUC-CD/GFP-FFLuc) cell line. MUC-CD expression by FACS was assessed using the 4H11 MAb.

In Vitro Analyses of CAR⁺ Human T Cells

To assess *in vitro* expansion and cytokine release upon stimulation, transduced T cells were co-cultured for 7 days after retroviral transduction in 6-well tissue culture plates (BD Biosciences) on confluent NIH 3T3 AAPCs in RPMI medium supplemented with 10% FBS in the absence of supplemented cytokines. In order to generate sufficient numbers of CAR-modified T cells for *in vivo* studies, transduced T cells were co-cultured on B7.1⁺ AAPCs (3T3(MUC-CD/B7.1)) in RPMI medium supplemented with 20 IU IL-2/mL and 10 ng/mL IL-15 as described previously (3, 43). Patients T cells were activated and expanded with human CD3/CD28 beads (DYNAL®, Invitrogen, Carlsbad, Calif.) following manufacturer's recommendations.

Western Blot Analysis of CAR Expression

Western blot analysis of T-cell lysates under reducing conditions with 0.1 mol/L DTT (Sigma) was performed as previously described (46). Briefly, transduced T cells were washed in PBS and resuspended in radioimmunoprecipita-

tion assay (RIPA) buffer (Boston BioProducts, Worcester, Mass.) with mini complete protease inhibitor as per the manufacturer's instructions (Roche Diagnostics, Indianapolis, Ind.). Resulting proteins were separated on 12% SDS-PAGE mini gels (Bio-Rad, Hercules, Calif.) after the addition of 6× reducing loading buffer (Boston BioProducts, Worcester, Mass.) and heating at 100° C. for 10 min. Separated proteins were subsequently transferred to Immobilon membranes and probed using an anti-human CD3C chain monoclonal antibody (BD Biosciences). Antibody binding was detected by probing the blot with goat anti-mouse horse radish peroxidase-conjugated antibody followed by luminescent detection using Western Lighting Chemiluminescence Reagent Plus (Perkin-Elmer Life Sciences, Boston, Mass.) as per the manufacturer's instructions.

Cytotoxicity Assays

In vitro modified T cell cytotoxicity was assessed using the DELFIA® EuTDA assay (PerkinElmer LAS, Inc, Boston, Mass.) following manufacturer's recommendations. Cytotoxicity was assessed at 2 hours at effector T cell to target OV-CAR3(MUC-CD) or primary tumor cells (E:T) at indicated ratios. Effector T cells in these assays represent the number of CD8⁺ CAR⁺ T cells.

Cytokine Detection Assays

Cytokine assays were performed as per manufacturer's specifications using a multiplex Human Cytokine Detection assay to detect IL-2 and IFN γ (Millipore Corporation, Billerica, Mass.) utilizing the Luminex IS 100 system. Cytokine concentrations were assessed using IS 2.3 software (Luminex Corp., Austin, Tex.).

In Vivo SCID-Beige Mouse Tumor Models

In all *in vivo* studies, 8-12 week-old FOX CHASE C.B.-17 (SCID-Beige mice) (Taconic, Hudson, N.Y.) were initially injected ip with either 3×10⁶V-CAR³(MUC-CD), or for bioluminescent imaging (BLI) studies 3×10⁶V-CAR³ (MUC-CD/GFP-FFLuc) tumor cells. Subsequently, 3×10⁷ CAR⁺ T cells were injected ip or iv on day 1 or 7 following tumor injection as indicated. Mice were monitored for distress as assessed by increasing abdominal girth, ruffled fur, and decreased response to stimuli. Distressed mice were euthanized. All murine studies were done in context of an Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee-approved protocol (#00-05-065).

Bioluminescent imaging (BLI) of OVCAR3(MUC-CD/GFP-FFLuc) tumor cells in SCID-Beige mice

BLI was performed using Xenogen IVIS imaging system with Living Image software (Xenogen; Alameda, Calif.). Briefly, OVCAR3(MUC-CD/GFP-FFLuc) tumor bearing mice were injected by ip with D-luciferin (150 mg/kg; Xenogen) suspended in 200 μ l PBS and imaged under 2% isoflurane anesthesia after 10 min. Image acquisition was done on a 25-cm field of view at medium binning level for 0.5-min exposure time (3, 43).

Flow Cytometry

All flow cytometric analyses of T cells and tumor cells was performed using a FACScan cytometer with Cellquest software (BD Biosciences). T cells were analyzed using CAR-specific polyclonal goat Alexa Fluor 647 antibody (Molecular probes, Eugene, Oreg.) phycoerythrin-labeled anti-human CD4, CD8, B7.1 (Caltag Laboratories, Burlingame, Calif.), B7.2 (Invitrogen, Camarillo, Calif.), 4-1BBL, and OX40 antibodies (Ancell Corporation, Bayport, Minn.). 3T3(MUC-CD) and OV-CAR3(MUC-CD) cells were stained with Alexa Fluor 647 labeled 4H11 antibody (generated and labeled in the MSKCC monoclonal antibody core facility).

CFSE labeling of CAR⁺ T cells

CAR⁺ T cells were stained with CFSE using the CellTrace™ CFSE cell proliferation kit following manufacturer's recommendations (Molecular Probes, Eugene, Oreg.). Proliferation of CFSE labeled T cells was analyzed by FACS. For detection of CFSE labeling T cells *in vivo*, ovarian tumors were macerated through 40 μ m cell strainer (BD Falcon, Franklin Lakes, N.J.) and washed twice with 2% FBS/PBS before antibody staining and FACS analysis.

Statistics

Survival data assessed by log-rank analysis using GraphPad Prism software (GraphPad Prism software, San Diego, Calif.). Cytokine data were analyzed by Student's one-tailed t-test.

Results

We have constructed SFG retroviral vectors encoding first (4H11z) and second generation (4H11-28z) CARs targeted to the MUC-CD antigen using the 4H11 hybridoma which generates a MAAb specific to the MUC-CD antigen (FIG. 11A).

We confirmed expression of appropriately sized CAR proteins by Western blot analysis of resulting PG-13 retroviral producer cells (SFG-4H11z and SFG-4H11-28z) probed with a c-chain specific antibody (data not shown).

In order to assess the function of the first generation 4H11z

CAR, healthy donor T cells isolated from peripheral blood were retrovirally transduced to express the 4H11z and control 19z1 CARs (FIG. 11B). Function of the 4H11z CAR was assessed by proliferation of 4H11z transduced T cells following co-culture on 3T3(MUC-CD/B7.1) AAPCs. Results demonstrate specific proliferation of 4H11z transduced T cells, when compared to 19z1 modified T cells (FIG. 11C). These data are consistent 4H11z CAR mediated specific binding to the MUC-CD antigen and subsequent T cell activation.

Since most malignancies fail to express co-stimulatory

ligands, we further modified the 4H11z CAR to express the CD28 transmembrane and cytoplasmic co-stimulatory signaling domains, constructing the second generation 4H11-28z CAR (FIG. 11A). To assess whether the 4H11-28z CAR, when expressed by human T cells, was capable of generating both a primary activating signal (termed "signal 1") through the chain, as well as a co-stimulatory signal (termed "signal 2") through the CD28 cytoplasmic domain, which in turn allows for efficient T cell proliferation in the absence of exogenous co-stimulatory ligands, we compared T cell proliferation following co-culture on either 3T3(MUC-CD) or 3T3(MUC-CD/B7.1) AAPCs in the absence of exogenous cytokines. As expected, the second generation 4H11-28z⁺ T cells markedly expanded when compared to 4H11z⁺ T cells upon co-culture with 3T3(MUC-CD) AAPCs. In contrast, both 4H11z⁺ and 4H11-28z⁺ T cells expanded similarly on 3T3(MUC-CD/B7.1) AAPCs (FIG. 12A). Co-stimulation mediated by the 4H11-28z CAR was further verified by analysis of day 2 tissue culture supernatants from co-culture experiments on 3T3(MUC-CD) AAPCs demonstrating enhanced IL-2 secretion, a cytokine typically secreted in the context of T cell co-stimulation, when compared to control 19z1⁺ and 19-28z⁺ T cells and first generation 4H11z⁺ T cells (FIG. 12B). Secretion of IFN γ was comparable between 4H11z⁺ and 4H11-28z⁺ activated T cells.

We next assessed the ability of MUC-CD targeted T cells to expand following weekly re-stimulations through co-culture on 3T3(MUC-CD/B7.1) AAPCs in the context of exogenous IL-2 and IL-15 (3). Both 4H11z⁺ and 4H11-28z⁺ T cells expanded greater than 2 logs over 3 weeks (FIG. 12C). T cells transduced with the 4H11-28z were further analyzed by FACS for CAR expression 7 days after initial activation on AAPCs and following two subsequent co-stimulations on

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AAPCs demonstrating an expected enrichment of the CAR⁺ T cell fraction (FIG. 12D). Similar data was generated with expanded 4H11z⁺ T cells (data not shown).

In Vitro Cytotoxicity and Proliferation of MUC-CD Targeted T Cells Following Co-Culture with OV-CAR3(MUC-CD) and Freshly Isolated Ascites Derived Ovarian Tumor Cells.

In order to assess the ability of 4H11z⁺ and 4H11-28z⁺ T cells to target and lyse human ovarian carcinoma tumors, we utilized the human OV-CAR3 cell line which was genetically modified to express the MUC-CD antigen thereby better reflecting the majority of clinical ovarian tumor samples which express the 4H11-targeted MUC-CD antigen (48). We initially verified specific lysis by MUC-CD targeted T cells demonstrating similar significant cytotoxic activity of 4H11z and 4H11-28z CAR modified T cells targeting OV-CAR3 (MUC-CD) tumor cells when compared control T cells expressing the irrelevant first and second generation CD19-targeted 19z1 and 19z2 CARs (FIG. 13A). Healthy donor T cells modified to express the 4H11-28z CAR similarly exhibited lysis of freshly isolated ascites derived MUC-CD⁺ ovarian carcinoma cells when compared to 19-28z transduced T cells (FIG. 13B). Moreover, patient's peripheral blood T cells modified to express the 4H11-28z CAR similarly lysed autologous primary MUC-CD⁺ tumor cells derived from the same ascites sample when compared to T cells modified to express the control 19-28z CAR (FIG. 13C).

We further assessed the ability of 4H11z⁺ and 4H11-28z⁺ T cells from healthy donors to proliferate following co-culture on OV-CAR3(MUC-CD) as assessed by FACS of CFSE labeled T cells, as well as absolute T cells numbers over 7 days following co-culture with tumor (FIGS. 13D and E). Surprisingly, we found that both 4H11z⁺ and 4H11-28z⁺ T cells expanded equally well following co-culture with OV-CAR3(MUC-CD) tumor cells suggesting the ability of this tumor cell line to co-stimulate T cells through expression of a co-stimulatory ligand. To address this possibility, we conducted further FACS analyses of OV-CAR3(MUC-CD) tumor cells demonstrating expression of the co-stimulatory 4-1BBL ligand (FIG. 13F), but not the B7.1, B7.2, or OX-40L co-stimulatory ligands (data not shown).

In Vivo Anti-Tumor Activity of MUC-CD Targeted T Cells in SCID-Beige Mice.

To assess the in vivo anti-tumor activity of 4H11z⁺ and 4H11-28z⁺ T cells, we next generated an orthotopic xenotransplant ovarian cancer tumor model by ip injection of OV-CAR3(MUC-CD) tumor cells into SCID-Beige mice. If left untreated, these mice developed marked ascites and multiple nodular peritoneal tumors by 3 weeks following tumor cell injection (FIG. 14A). All untreated tumor bearing mice had to be euthanized by 7 weeks following tumor cell injection due to evidence of distress.

To assess the in vivo anti-tumor efficacy of MUC-CD-targeted T cells, SCID-Beige mice were injected ip with OV-CAR3(MUC-CD/GFP-FFLuc) tumor cells on day 1 followed by ip injection of 4H11z⁺ or 4H11-28z⁺ T cells on day 2. For negative controls, tumor bearing mice were either untreated or treated with T cells modified to express the irrelevant CD 19-targeted CAR. Collectively, we found that 27% of all mice treated with MUC-CD targeted T cells (3/11 mice) remained alive without clinical evidence of disease 120 days out from tumor injection with no statistically significant difference in survival when comparing the 4H11z⁺ and 4H11-28z⁺ T cell treated cohorts (FIG. 14B). In contrast, both MUC-CD-targeted T cell treated cohorts demonstrated statistically significant enhanced survival when compared to untreated and 19z1⁺ T cell treated control cohorts.

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To assess whether systemically infused MUC-CD-targeted T cells successfully traffic to ip tumors, we next compared ip to iv infusion of 4H11-28z⁺ T cells in SCID-Beige mice bearing ip OV-CAR3(MUC-CD/GFP-FFLuc) tumors. Both ip and iv 4H11-28z⁺ T cell treated mice exhibited statistically enhanced survival when compared to untreated or 19-28z⁺ T cell treated control cohorts as assessed by overall survival (FIG. 15A) as well as by BLI of tumor progression (FIG. 15B). Furthermore, we found overall survival between the ip and iv treated groups to be statistically equivalent by log rank analysis. These data imply successful trafficking of iv infused 4H11-28z⁺ T cells to peritoneal tumors. We further confirmed trafficking of iv infused CFSE labeled 4H11-28z⁺ T cells to the peritoneum by FACS analysis of single cell suspensions of macerated OV-CAR3(MUC-CD) tumors (FIG. 15C).

In Vivo Anti-Tumor Activity of MUC-CD Targeted T Cells in SCID-Beige Mice Bearing Well Established OV-CAR3 (MUC-CD/GFP-FFLuc) Tumors.

To further assess whether 4H11-28z⁺ T cells were able to eradicate more clinically relevant tumor burdens, we next treated SCID-Beige mice bearing well established ip OV-CAR3(MUC-CD/GFP-FFLuc) tumor injected 7 days prior to adoptive T cell therapy. Once more, we found that therapy with MUC-CD targeted T cells markedly eradicated BLI evident disease in all treated mice (FIG. 16A) with 5 of 8 treated mice eventually developing relapsed progressive disease, and 3 mice remaining disease free as assessed by BLI imaging (not shown) out to 120 days post-tumor cell infusion (FIG. 16B). These data demonstrate potent in vivo anti-tumor activity mediated by MUC-CD targeted T cells even in the setting of advanced disease.

Discussion

Based on extensive analyses of patient tumor samples, ovarian carcinomas appear to be relatively immunogenic tumors. Specifically, researchers have found there to be a direct correlation between prognosis following surgery and chemotherapy and the quantity of tumor infiltrating effector T cells (TILs) in pretreatment tumor samples (25, 49, 50). Furthermore, others have described an inverse correlation between prognosis following therapy and pre-treatment levels of Tregs within the tumor, which in turn presumably inhibit the anti-tumor function of tumor specific effector TILs (26, 28, 51). Both of these findings imply a role for an endogenous effector T cell response to tumor in controlling disease progression both prior to and following initial therapy and strongly support the contention that ovarian carcinomas may be susceptible to killing by adoptive infusion of autologous T cells targeted to ovarian tumor cell antigens.

While endogenous effector TILs are one source for presumably tumor specific T cells, an alternative approach to adoptive T cell therapy is to isolate autologous peripheral blood T cells which in turn may be genetically modified ex vivo to target tumor cell antigens. One such genetic approach is to retrovirally transduce patient T cells with CARs targeted to surface exposed antigens either unique to or over-expressed by the tumor. To this end, promising preclinical studies utilizing this approach in other malignancies have recently been translated into the clinical setting (6, 16, 19, 52). Similarly, we have previously generated CARs targeted to the CD 19 antigen expressed on normal B cells as well as most B cell malignancies and are currently conducting clinical trials treating patients with relapsed B cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia and acute lymphoblastic leukemias with autologous T cell modified to express a CD19 specific CAR (53).

Application of this approach to ovarian carcinomas requires the identification to suitable target antigens expressed on the tumor cell surface. Significantly, other

investigators have studied this approach in both the pre-clinical and clinical setting (4, 11, 54-57). Specifically, several groups have demonstrated significant anti-tumor responses to subcutaneous human ovarian carcinoma cell line tumors in immune compromised mice following intratumoral and/or intravenous infusion of T cells expressing CARs specific to the mesothelin and Lewis-Y antigens overexpressed on these tumor cell lines (56, 58, 59). Furthermore, Kershaw et al recently published the results of a phase I clinical trial treating patients with relapsed ovarian carcinomas with autologous T cells modified to express a CAR specific to the alpha-folate receptor (6). The authors of this study found that therapy with targeted T cells was well tolerated, but noted a lack of anti-tumor response in these studies related to poor persistence of modified T cells over time as well as a yet undefined T cell inhibitory factor in the serum of several treated patients.

In our studies, we have chosen to target the MUC-16 glycoprotein which is over-expressed on a majority of ovarian carcinomas (1, 30, 32, 33). The utility of MUC-16 as a target antigen for adoptive T cell therapy is compromised by the fact that most of the extracellular portion of this molecule is cleaved by the tumor cell, secreted, and may be detected in the serum as the CA-125 tumor marker. However, following cleavage of this secreted fraction of MUC-16, there remains a residual extracellular fraction of the glycoprotein, termed MUC-CD, which is retained on the tumor surface and is therefore an attractive target for immune-based therapies. To this end, we utilized a series of murine hybridomas generated to the MUC-CD antigen to construct CARs specific to MUC-CD. Of these CARs, we identified a CAR generated from the 4H11 murine hybridoma termed 4H11z, which, when expressed in human T cells, following co-culture on 3T3 (MUC-CD/B7.1) AACPs, resulted in rapid destruction of AACP monolayers as well as marked modified T cell expansion. Significantly, the antigen to the 4H11 antibody is highly expressed on a majority of pre-treatment ovarian carcinoma surgical tumor samples obtained from patients treated at our institution as assessed by immuno-histochemistry (48).

Optimal T cell activation requires both a primary T cell receptor mediated signal, "signal 1," along with a co-stimulatory "signal 2." Classically, this co-stimulatory signal may be provided by ligation of either B7.1 (CD80) or B7.2 (CD86) on the target cell with the T cell co-stimulatory receptor CD28. Alternatively, co-stimulation may be generated by ligation of 4-1BBL or OX-40L on the target cell with the respective 4-1BB or OX40 co-stimulatory receptors on the T cell (12, 60, 61). Since most tumor cells fail to express co-stimulatory ligands, we and others have previously demonstrated that second generation CARs further incorporating the cytoplasmic signaling domains the co-stimulatory receptors CD28, 4-1BB, and/or OX40 resulted in CARs capable of providing both signal 1 and signal 2 to the T cell upon binding to cognate antigen in the absence of exogenous co-stimulatory ligands (7-10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 62-65). To this end, we constructed a second generation CAR from the 4H11z CAR incorporating the transmembrane and cytoplasmic signaling domain of CD28 as described elsewhere (3, 9, 43). Consistent with previous studies, we found that T cells transduced to express the resulting 4H11-28z CAR, but not the first generation 4H11z CAR, efficiently expanded upon co-culture with 3T3(MUC-CD) fibroblasts in the absence of exogenous co-stimulation consistent with the ability of the 4H11-28z CAR to deliver both signal 1 and signal 2 to the T cell. This conclusion is further supported by the finding that 4H11-28z⁺ T cells secreted significantly higher levels of IL-2, a cytokine indicative of T cell co-stimulation, upon co-culture on 3T3

(MUC-CD) fibroblasts when compared to T cells transduced to express the first generation 4H11z CAR.

We next assessed the ability of 4H11z⁺ and 4H11-28z⁺ T cells to target and lyse human ovarian carcinoma tumor cells. To this end, we initially utilized the OV-CAR3 human ovarian cancer cell line. Since the OV-CAR3 tumor cell line binds the 4H11 antibody weakly, we further genetically modified the cell line to express MUC-CD (OV-CAR3(MUC-CD)) to better mimic the clinical setting wherein a majority of clinical ovarian carcinoma tumor specimens highly express the 4H11 MUC-CD antigen (48). We demonstrated that human T cells modified to express either 4H11z or 4H11-28z eradicated OV-CAR3(MUC-CD) tumor cells in vitro, and surprisingly observed that both 4H11z⁺ and 4H11-28z⁺ T cells expanded following co-culture with tumor in vitro. To define the etiology of this unanticipated 4H11z⁺ T cell expansion, we further assessed whether OV-CAR3(MUC-CD) tumor cells expressed co-stimulatory ligands, and found that this tumor cell line expressed 4-1BBL, consistent with our experimental findings as well as with previously published reports demonstrating 4-1BBL expression by a variety of carcinoma cell lines (66-68). In order to further validate the clinical relevance of these findings, we subsequently demonstrated specific in vitro lysis of primary ascites-derived tumor cells isolated from untreated ovarian carcinoma patients by both healthy donor allogeneic 4H11-28z⁺ T cells as well as more significantly autologous 4H11-28z⁺ patient peripheral blood T cells. These data strongly support the contention that treatment with autologous 4H11-based CAR⁺ T cells have promise in future clinical applications.

In order to assess the in vivo relevance of our in vitro findings, we next generated a murine orthotopic OV-CAR3 (MUC-CD) tumor model in SCID-Beige mice. We injected mice i.p. with OV-CAR3(MUC-CD) tumor cells and the following day infused 4H11z⁺, 4H11-28z⁺, and control 19z1⁺ T cells i.p. This treatment approach resulted in a significant but similar delay to tumor progression and long-term survival in both the 4H11z⁺ and 4H11-28z⁺ T cell treated cohorts when compared to untreated mice or mice treated with control T cells targeted to the irrelevant CD19 antigen. We next compared ip to iv treatment with 4H11-28z⁺ T cells of orthotopic OV-CAR3(MUC-CD/GFP-FFLuc) bearing mice, and found similar statistically significant survivals of mice over time with either direct ip infusion of T cells or systemic iv infusion of targeted T cells. Significantly, iv treated mice by day 1 following treatment, exhibited successful trafficking of targeted T cells to the peritoneum. These data suggests that adoptive therapy with targeted T cells may be equally efficacious following either a direct infusion into the peritoneum or through systemic iv infusion. These findings further support the future clinical potential of this approach in treating patients both with local relapse of disease as well as metastatic relapse to sites outside of the peritoneum.

Finally, we assessed the ability of 4H11-28z⁺ T cells to eradicate more established disease by delaying modified T cell ip infusion by 7 days, when mice had greater established tumor burdens as assessed by bioluminescent imaging. This experimental setting better reflects the initial clinical setting wherein this adoptive T cell approach would be utilized. Significantly, despite the setting of markedly established disease, 4H11-28z⁺ T cells retained the ability to lyse larger tumor burdens, delay relapse of tumor, and in a significant percentage of mice, fully eradicate disease.

In the studies presented here, we have consistently utilized mixed populations of CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ CAR⁺ T cells to assess both in vitro and in vivo anti-tumor activity. To this end, ongoing studies will address the role of isolated CD4⁺ and

CD8⁺ CAR⁺ T cell subsets in the successful eradication of disease in this SCID-Beige OV-CAR³(MUC-CD) tumor model. The results of these studies may have implications to translating this therapeutic approach to the clinical setting. Furthermore, we acknowledge the limitations associated with the presented SCID-Beige tumor model. Namely, this is a xenotransplant model in an immune compromised mouse. To this end, ongoing studies in our laboratory are focused on generating a more clinically relevant syngeneic immune competent tumor model to better define the biology and anti-tumor efficacy of MUC-CD targeted CAR-modified T cells in the context of an intact immune system.

In conclusion, herein we present the first published data demonstrating the feasibility of targeting MUC-16, an antigen over-expressed on a majority of ovarian carcinomas, through adoptive therapy with genetically modified T cells targeted to the retained MUC-CD portion of the MUC-16 antigen. Further, this report is the first to demonstrate efficient targeting of T cells in an orthotopic, clinically relevant, murine model of ovarian cancer, demonstrating efficacy both by ip and iv infusion of modified T cells. Finally, these data support the further translation of this approach to the clinical setting in the form of a phase I clinical trial in patients with persistent or relapsed ovarian carcinomas following initial therapy with surgery and chemotherapy. [jf1]

Example 5

Raising Mouse MUC16 Monoclonal Antibodies in Mice and Hamsters.

We selected 3 different regions of mouse MUC16 genome for which monoclonal antibodies were generated in mouse and hamster. The selected regions of the mouse MUC16 are Peptide 1 (SEQ ID NO:21, ecto region of cytoplasmic domain), Peptide 2 (SEQ ID NO:22, first cysteine loop) and Peptide 3 (SEQ ID NO:23, second cysteine loop) (FIG. 20A) and its comparison with human MUC16 is shown in FIG. 20B. A cysteine was added to the peptide sequence at the N terminus of Peptide 1 (SEQ ID NO:21) and Peptide 3 (SEQ ID NO:23) for better conjugation with KLH. Individual peptides were conjugated to KLH using Promega kit. These 3 conjugated peptides were pooled and immunized into 5 mice and 4 hamsters. 5 immunizations with a 3 week interval for each immunization were administered. Sera from these animals were tested by ELISA for their specific reactivity with

individual peptides (SEQ ID NO:21, 22 and 23). Positive selected animals were allowed to rest for a month and then i.v. boosted with pooled peptides immunogen (SEQ ID NO:21, 22 and 23) and harvested the spleens after 4 days. Splenocytes were mixed with hybridoma partners and plated into micro-titer plates at various clonal densities. Plates were cultured at 37° C. 5% CO₂ for 10 days and then selected the clones. Supernatants from these selected clones were tested by ELISA for their specific reactivity with individual peptides (SEQ ID NO:21, 22 and 23). Positive clonal sups were tested by FACS, western blot and imaging using 2 mouse cell lines (ID8 and BR5—FVB1) and a human cell line (OVCAR-3). Table 4 shows the summary of mouse and hamster monoclonal antibodies against mouse MUC16 peptide antigens Peptide 1 (SEQ ID NO:21), Peptide 2 (SEQ ID NO:22), and Peptide 3 (SEQ ID NO:23). A very strong antigenic response was seen with Peptide 1 (SEQ ID NO:21).

TABLE 4

Mouse MUC16	Mouse mAbs	Frozen Mouse mAb	
Peptide 1	46	16 (3-IgG1; 8-IgG2b; 1-IgM; 4-Unknown isotype)	
Peptide 2	0	0	Animals not iv boosted with peptide 2
Peptide 3	6	6 (4-IgG1; 2-IgM)	
Peptide 1, 2, 3	0	0	
Peptide 1, 2	0	0	
Peptide 2, 3	0	0	
No Peptide	0	0	

Mouse MUC16	Hamster mAbs	Frozen Hamster mAb	
Peptide 1	69	21	
Peptide 2	6	6	
Peptide 3	7	7	
Peptide 1, 2, 3	2	1	
Peptide 1, 2	1	1	
Peptide 2, 3	1	0	
No Peptide	10	2	

Details of mouse and hamster mAbs against Peptide 1 (SEQ ID NO:21), Peptide 2 (SEQ ID NO:22), and Peptide 3 (SEQ ID NO:23) are listed in Table 5 and Table 6 respectively.

TABLE 5

isotype	PEPTIDE	Fusion		Clones			
		Well	Cloned	10C4-1F2	10C4-2H8	10C4-1G7	
—	1	01D01					
—	1	09F07					
IgG 1	1	16A09	no success				
—	1	21A07					
—	1	24G10					
IgG 1	1	10C04	yes	10C4-3H5	10C4-1F2	10C4-2H8	10C4-1G7
IgG 1	1	17F02	yes	17F2-3G5	17F2-3F6	17F2-2F9	17F2-1E11
IgG 2b	1	01A08					
IgG 2b	1	01F08					
IgG 2b	1	12B10	yes	12B10-3F7	12B10-3G10	12B10-2F6	12B10-2F10
IgG 2b	1	17H10					
IgG 2b	1	18D05					
IgG 2b	1	23B12					
IgG 2b	1	25E09		25E9-3	25E9-5	25E9-13	25E9-16
IgM	1	16F12					
IgG 1	3	04A06	no success				
IgG 1	3	05D01	no success				

TABLE 5-continued

isotype	PEPTIDE	Fusion Well	Cloned	Clones			
IgG 1	3	21B08	yes	21B8-1H11	21B8-3G6	21B8-3H9	21B8-1G8
IgG 1	3	21E01	yes	21E1-1E3	21E1-1G9	21E1-2G7	21E1-3G12
IgM	3	08A02					
IgM	3	13E05					

TABLE 6

Hamster mAb	Peptide	Cloned			
01H03					
02F02	1				
04E 4					
04G07	1				
04H01	3	4H1-2E1	4H1-2E3	4H1-3E1	4H1-3H3
06A08	1				
06F02	1				
07F08	3				
07H05	2				
09A05					
09E 1	3				
09F08	1				
09H10					
10G06	1				
10H11	1				
11B10	1				
12F09	2				
15A08	1	15A8-2E2	15A8-2E10	15A8-2E11	15A8-3D2
15H08	3				
19B05	1				
21H04	3				
22B05	2	22B5-1F6	22B5-3G9	22B5-2G8	22B5-3F11
22D11	3				
23G12	1				
25E 8	1				
27H09	3				
28B12	1&2&3				
28C12	2				
30H02	1				
31A11	2				
31C01	2				
33H06	1&2				
34F10	1				
34H05	1				
36C01	1				
36C11					
36E 4	1				
37E 10	1				
10H11	1				

Hamster antibody 22B05 recognizes mouse (SEQ ID NO:22) and also the corresponding human sequence (SEQ ID NO:15).

Western blot analysis using mouse ID8 and BR5—FVB1 cell extracts were also performed for all the selected monoclonal antibodies as shown in FIG. 21 and FIG. 22 respectively.

Among the mouse MUC16 monoclonal antibodies, we selected 12B10-3G10 subclone mouse mAb for further screening. Similarly, hamster monoclonal antibodies, 15A8-2E10, 22B5-2G8 and 4H1-2E1 subclones were selected for further screening.

Immunohistochemical analysis was performed with paraffin and cryosections of ID8 (mouse), OVCAR-3 (human), BR5—FVB1 (mouse) cell lines and 13.5 days of Embryo. Paraffin or cryosections were probed with mouse 12B10 mAb, hamster 15A8, hamster 22B5 and hamster 4E1 mAbs to see the early development of mouse MUC16 (FIG. 23A and FIG. 23B).

12B10-3G10 sub clone were further analyzed for single chain Fv fragments. FIG. 24 shows 12B10-3G10 V_H and V_L

DNA and Amino Acids sequences. Bioreactive supernatants and purified 12B10-3G10 were generated for animal studies and other characterization studies. FACS analysis was performed with purified 12B10-3G10 on ID8, OVCAR3 and BR5—FVB1 cells showing over 90% positivity to both mouse and human MUC16 ecto-domain fragment (FIG. 25).

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- Each and every publication and patent mentioned in the above specification is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety for all purposes. Various modifications and variations of the described methods and system of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention. Although the invention has been described in connection with specific embodiments, the invention as claimed should not be unduly limited to such specific embodiments. Indeed, various modifications of the described modes for carrying out the invention which are obvious to those skilled in the art and in fields related thereto are intended to be within the scope of the following claims.

SEQUENCE LISTING

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Glu

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Asn Glu

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Asn Val Gln Gln Gln
 20

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gacagtgtgc	agggacgatt	caccatttcc	agagacaatg	ccaagaacac	cctccacttg	240
caaataggca	gtctgaggta	tggggacacg	gccatgtatt	actgtgcaag	gcagggattt	300
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tcctca						366

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<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic

<400> SEQUENCE: 6

gtgaagctgc aggagtctagg gggaggcctc gtgaaggcctg gagggtccct caaagtctcc	60
tgtgcagccct ctggattcac tttcagtagc tatgccatgt cctgggttcg cctgagtcgg	120
gagatgagggc tggagtgggt cgcaaccatt agcagtgtctg gtggttacat cttctattct	180
gacagtgtgc agggacgatt caccatttcc agagacaatg ccaagaacac cctgcacctg	240
caaataggcgtc gtctgaggc tggggacacg gccatgtatt actgtgcaag gcagggattt	300
gttaactacg gtgattacta tgctatggac tactggggcc aagggaccac ggtcaccgtc	360
tcctca	366

<210> SEQ ID NO 7
<211> LENGTH: 339
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic

<400> SEQUENCE: 7

gacattggc tcacccagtc tccatcctcc ctggctgtgt cagcaggaga gaaggtaact	60
atgagctgca aatccagtc aagtcgtctc aacagtagaa cccgaaagaa ccagttggct	120
tggtaaccagg aaaaacagg acagtctcct gaactgctga tctactggc atccactagg	180
caatctggag tccctgatcg ctgcacaggc agtggatctg ggacagattt cactctcacc	240
atcagcagtg tgcaggctga agacctggca gtttattact gccagcaatc ttataatcta	300
ctcacgttcg gtccctggac caagctggag gtcaaacgg	339

<210> SEQ ID NO 8
<211> LENGTH: 348
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic

<400> SEQUENCE: 8

gtgaagctgg aggagtctagg gggagacttg gtgaaggcctg gagggtccct gaaactctcc	60
tgtgcagtc ctggattcac tttcagtagc cattccatgt cttggattcg tcagactcca	120
gagaagggc tagagtgggt cgcatccgtg agtagtgggt gttaggtcta ctattcggac	180
agtgtgaagg gccgattcac cgtcaccaga gaaaatgaca ggaacaccct gtatttggta	240
atgagtagtc tgaggctctga ggacacggcc atgtattatt gtggaaagagg acaggtattt	300
tatgcttgg acaattgggg ccaaggacc acggtcaccc tctcctca	348

<210> SEQ ID NO 9

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<211> LENGTH: 339
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic

<400> SEQUENCE: 9

gacattgagc tcacccagtc tccatccctcc ctggctgtgt cagcaggaga gaaggtaact      60
atgagctgca aatccagtca gagtctgtct aacagtagaaa cccgaaagaa ccagttggct      120
tggtaccagg aaaaaccagg acagtctctt gaactgtgtc tctactgggc atccactagg      180
caatctggag tccctgtatcg cttcacaggc agtggatctg ggacagatcc cactctcacc      240
atcagcagtg tgcaaggctga agacctggca gtttattact gccagcaatc ttataatcta      300
ctcacgttgc gtccctggac caagctggag gtcaaacggg                                339

<210> SEQ ID NO 10
<211> LENGTH: 216
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic

<400> SEQUENCE: 10

gacattgagc tcacccagtc tccaaagctc ctgatctaca aggtttccaa ccgattttct      60
gggggtcccag acaggttcag tggcagtgaa tcagggacag atttcacact caagatcagc      120
agagtggagg ctgaggatct gggagtttat tactgcttcc aaggttcaca tgttccgtgg      180
acgttcggtg gagggaccaa gctggagatc aaacggg                                216

<210> SEQ ID NO 11
<211> LENGTH: 354
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic

<400> SEQUENCE: 11

gaggtgaagc tggaggagtc aggacctgaa ctgggtgaagc ctggggcttc agtgaagata      60
tcctgcaagg cttctggta ctcattttact ggctacttta tgaactgggt gaagcagacc      120
catggaaaga gccttgagtg gattggacgt attaatcctt acaatgggtc tactttctac      180
aatcagaagt tcacgggcaa ggccacaatg actgttagaca aatcctctac cacagccac      240
atggagatcc tgagectgac atctgaggac tctgcagtctt attattgtgg aaagggaaat      300
tactacggcc ctttgatttta ctggggccaa gggaccacgg tcaccgtctc ctca          354

<210> SEQ ID NO 12
<211> LENGTH: 333
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic

<400> SEQUENCE: 12

gacattgagc tcacccagtc tccatcttta ctggctgtcat ctccgtaaaga aaccattact      60
attaattgca gggcaagtaa gagcatttgc aaatatttag cctggatca aaagaaacct      120
ggaaaaacta ataagcttct tatctactct ggatccactt tgcaatctgg aatccatca      180
aggttcagtg gcagtggtac tggtagat ttcactctca ccatcgttag cctggagct      240
gaagattttg caatgttata ctgtcaacag cataatgaat acccgtggac gttcggtgga      300

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gggaccaagc tggagatcaa acggcgcc gca

333

<210> SEQ ID NO 13
<211> LENGTH: 14507
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 13

Met	Leu	Lys	Pro	Ser	Gly	Leu	Pro	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ser	Pro	Thr	Arg	Ser
1			5			10						15			
Leu	Met	Thr	Gly	Ser	Arg	Ser	Thr	Lys	Ala	Thr	Pro	Glu	Met	Asp	Ser
	20			25								30			
Gly	Leu	Thr	Gly	Ala	Thr	Leu	Ser	Pro	Lys	Thr	Ser	Thr	Gly	Ala	Ile
	35				40							45			
Val	Val	Thr	Glu	His	Thr	Leu	Pro	Phe	Thr	Ser	Pro	Asp	Lys	Thr	Leu
	50				55							60			
Ala	Ser	Pro	Thr	Ser	Ser	Val	Val	Gly	Arg	Thr	Thr	Gln	Ser	Leu	Gly
	65				70				75			80			
Val	Met	Ser	Ser	Ala	Leu	Pro	Glu	Ser	Thr	Ser	Arg	Gly	Met	Thr	His
	85				90				95						
Ser	Glu	Gln	Arg	Thr	Ser	Pro	Ser	Leu	Ser	Pro	Gln	Val	Asn	Gly	Thr
	100				105							110			
Pro	Ser	Arg	Asn	Tyr	Pro	Ala	Thr	Ser	Met	Val	Ser	Gly	Leu	Ser	Ser
	115				120							125			
Pro	Arg	Thr	Arg	Thr	Ser	Ser	Thr	Glu	Gly	Asn	Phe	Thr	Lys	Glu	Ala
	130				135							140			
Ser	Thr	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Thr	Val	Glu	Thr	Thr	Ser	Gly	Pro	Val	Thr	Glu
	145				150				155			160			
Lys	Tyr	Thr	Val	Pro	Thr	Glu	Thr	Ser	Thr	Thr	Glu	Gly	Asp	Ser	Thr
	165				170				175						
Glu	Thr	Pro	Trp	Asp	Thr	Arg	Tyr	Ile	Pro	Val	Lys	Ile	Thr	Ser	Pro
	180				185							190			
Met	Lys	Thr	Phe	Ala	Asp	Ser	Thr	Ala	Ser	Lys	Glu	Asn	Ala	Pro	Val
	195				200							205			
Ser	Met	Thr	Pro	Ala	Glu	Thr	Thr	Val	Thr	Asp	Ser	His	Thr	Pro	Gly
	210				215				220						
Arg	Thr	Asn	Pro	Ser	Phe	Gly	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Phe	Leu	Asp	Leu
	225				230				235				240		
Ser	Pro	Lys	Gly	Thr	Pro	Asn	Ser	Arg	Gly	Glu	Thr	Ser	Leu	Glu	Leu
	245				250							255			
Ile	Leu	Ser	Thr	Thr	Gly	Tyr	Pro	Phe	Ser	Ser	Pro	Glu	Pro	Gly	Ser
	260				265							270			
Ala	Gly	His	Ser	Arg	Ile	Ser	Thr	Ser	Ala	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ala
	275				280				285						
Ser	Val	Leu	Asp	Asn	Lys	Ile	Ser	Glu	Thr	Ser	Ile	Phe	Ser	Gly	Gln
	290				295							300			
Ser	Leu	Thr	Ser	Pro	Leu	Ser	Pro	Gly	Val	Pro	Glu	Ala	Arg	Ala	Ser
	305				310				315				320		
Thr	Met	Pro	Asn	Ser	Ala	Ile	Pro	Phe	Ser	Met	Thr	Leu	Ser	Asn	Ala
	325				330							335			
Glu	Thr	Ser	Ala	Glu	Arg	Val	Arg	Ser	Thr	Ile	Ser	Ser	Leu	Gly	Thr
	340				345							350			
Pro	Ser	Ile	Ser	Thr	Lys	Gln	Thr	Ala	Glu	Thr	Ile	Leu	Thr	Phe	His
	355				360							365			

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Ala Phe Ala Glu Thr Met Asp Ile Pro Ser Thr His Ile Ala Lys Thr
 370 375 380
 Leu Ala Ser Glu Trp Leu Gly Ser Pro Gly Thr Leu Gly Gly Thr Ser
 385 390 395 400
 Thr Ser Ala Leu Thr Thr Ser Pro Ser Thr Thr Leu Val Ser Glu
 405 410 415
 Glu Thr Asn Thr His His Ser Thr Ser Gly Lys Glu Thr Glu Gly Thr
 420 425 430
 Leu Asn Thr Ser Met Thr Pro Leu Glu Thr Ser Ala Pro Gly Glu Glu
 435 440 445
 Ser Glu Met Thr Ala Thr Leu Val Pro Thr Leu Gly Phe Thr Thr Leu
 450 455 460
 Asp Ser Lys Ile Arg Ser Pro Ser Gln Val Ser Ser Ser His Pro Thr
 465 470 475 480
 Arg Glu Leu Arg Thr Thr Gly Ser Thr Ser Gly Arg Gln Ser Ser Ser
 485 490 495
 Thr Ala Ala His Gly Ser Ser Asp Ile Leu Arg Ala Thr Thr Ser Ser
 500 505 510
 Thr Ser Lys Ala Ser Ser Trp Thr Ser Glu Ser Thr Ala Gln Gln Phe
 515 520 525
 Ser Glu Pro Gln His Thr Gln Trp Val Glu Thr Ser Pro Ser Met Lys
 530 535 540
 Thr Glu Arg Pro Pro Ala Ser Thr Ser Val Ala Ala Pro Ile Thr Thr
 545 550 555 560
 Ser Val Pro Ser Val Val Ser Gly Phe Thr Thr Leu Lys Thr Ser Ser
 565 570 575
 Thr Lys Gly Ile Trp Leu Glu Glu Thr Ser Ala Asp Thr Leu Ile Gly
 580 585 590
 Glu Ser Thr Ala Gly Pro Thr Thr His Gln Phe Ala Val Pro Thr Gly
 595 600 605
 Ile Ser Met Thr Gly Gly Ser Ser Thr Arg Gly Ser Gln Gly Thr Thr
 610 615 620
 His Leu Leu Thr Arg Ala Thr Ala Ser Ser Glu Thr Ser Ala Asp Leu
 625 630 635 640
 Thr Leu Ala Thr Asn Gly Val Pro Val Ser Val Ser Pro Ala Val Ser
 645 650 655
 Lys Thr Ala Ala Gly Ser Ser Pro Pro Gly Gly Thr Lys Pro Ser Tyr
 660 665 670
 Thr Met Val Ser Ser Val Ile Pro Glu Thr Ser Ser Leu Gln Ser Ser
 675 680 685
 Ala Phe Arg Glu Gly Thr Ser Leu Gly Leu Thr Pro Leu Asn Thr Arg
 690 695 700
 His Pro Phe Ser Ser Pro Glu Pro Asp Ser Ala Gly His Thr Lys Ile
 705 710 715 720
 Ser Thr Ser Ile Pro Leu Leu Ser Ser Ala Ser Val Leu Glu Asp Lys
 725 730 735
 Val Ser Ala Thr Ser Thr Phe Ser His His Lys Ala Thr Ser Ser Ile
 740 745 750
 Thr Thr Gly Thr Pro Glu Ile Ser Thr Lys Thr Lys Pro Ser Ser Ala
 755 760 765
 Val Leu Ser Ser Met Thr Leu Ser Asn Ala Ala Thr Ser Pro Glu Arg
 770 775 780

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Val Arg Asn Ala Thr Ser Pro Leu Thr His Pro Ser Pro Ser Gly Glu
 785 790 795 800

 Glu Thr Ala Gly Ser Val Leu Thr Leu Ser Thr Ser Ala Glu Thr Thr
 805 810 815

 Asp Ser Pro Asn Ile His Pro Thr Gly Thr Leu Thr Ser Glu Ser Ser
 820 825 830

 Glu Ser Pro Ser Thr Leu Ser Leu Pro Ser Val Ser Gly Val Lys Thr
 835 840 845

 Thr Phe Ser Ser Ser Thr Pro Ser Thr His Leu Phe Thr Ser Gly Glu
 850 855 860

 Glu Thr Glu Glu Thr Ser Asn Pro Ser Val Ser Gln Pro Glu Thr Ser
 865 870 875 880

 Val Ser Arg Val Arg Thr Thr Leu Ala Ser Thr Ser Val Pro Thr Pro
 885 890 895

 Val Phe Pro Thr Met Asp Thr Trp Pro Thr Arg Ser Ala Gln Phe Ser
 900 905 910

 Ser Ser His Leu Val Ser Glu Leu Arg Ala Thr Ser Ser Thr Ser Val
 915 920 925

 Thr Asn Ser Thr Gly Ser Ala Leu Pro Lys Ile Ser His Leu Thr Gly
 930 935 940

 Thr Ala Thr Met Ser Gln Thr Asn Arg Asp Thr Phe Asn Asp Ser Ala
 945 950 955 960

 Ala Pro Gln Ser Thr Thr Trp Pro Glu Thr Ser Pro Arg Phe Lys Thr
 965 970 975

 Gly Leu Pro Ser Ala Thr Thr Val Ser Thr Ser Ala Thr Ser Leu
 980 985 990

 Ser Ala Thr Val Met Val Ser Lys Phe Thr Ser Pro Ala Thr Ser Ser
 995 1000 1005

 Met Glu Ala Thr Ser Ile Arg Glu Pro Ser Thr Thr Ile Leu Thr
 1010 1015 1020

 Thr Glu Thr Thr Asn Gly Pro Gly Ser Met Ala Val Ala Ser Thr
 1025 1030 1035

 Asn Ile Pro Ile Gly Lys Gly Tyr Ile Thr Glu Gly Arg Leu Asp
 1040 1045 1050

 Thr Ser His Leu Pro Ile Gly Thr Thr Ala Ser Ser Glu Thr Ser
 1055 1060 1065

 Met Asp Phe Thr Met Ala Lys Glu Ser Val Ser Met Ser Val Ser
 1070 1075 1080

 Pro Ser Gln Ser Met Asp Ala Ala Gly Ser Ser Thr Pro Gly Arg
 1085 1090 1095

 Thr Ser Gln Phe Val Asp Thr Phe Ser Asp Asp Val Tyr His Leu
 1100 1105 1110

 Thr Ser Arg Glu Ile Thr Ile Pro Arg Asp Gly Thr Ser Ser Ala
 1115 1120 1125

 Leu Thr Pro Gln Met Thr Ala Thr His Pro Pro Ser Pro Asp Pro
 1130 1135 1140

 Gly Ser Ala Arg Ser Thr Trp Leu Gly Ile Leu Ser Ser Ser Pro
 1145 1150 1155

 Ser Ser Pro Thr Pro Lys Val Thr Met Ser Ser Thr Phe Ser Thr
 1160 1165 1170

 Gln Arg Val Thr Thr Ser Met Ile Met Asp Thr Val Glu Thr Ser
 1175 1180 1185

 Arg Trp Asn Met Pro Asn Leu Pro Ser Thr Thr Ser Leu Thr Pro

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1190	1195	1200
Ser Asn Ile Pro Thr Ser Gly Ala Ile Gly Lys Ser	Thr Leu Val	
1205	1210	1215
Pro Leu Asp Thr Pro Ser Pro Ala Thr Ser Leu Glu Ala Ser Glu		
1220	1225	1230
Gly Gly Leu Pro Thr Leu Ser Thr Tyr Pro Glu Ser Thr Asn Thr		
1235	1240	1245
Pro Ser Ile His Leu Gly Ala His Ala Ser Ser Glu Ser Pro Ser		
1250	1255	1260
Thr Ile Lys Leu Thr Met Ala Ser Val Val Lys Pro Gly Ser Tyr		
1265	1270	1275
Thr Pro Leu Thr Phe Pro Ser Ile Glu Thr His Ile His Val Ser		
1280	1285	1290
Thr Ala Arg Met Ala Tyr Ser Ser Gly Ser Ser Pro Glu Met Thr		
1295	1300	1305
Ala Pro Gly Glu Thr Asn Thr Gly Ser Thr Trp Asp Pro Thr Thr		
1310	1315	1320
Tyr Ile Thr Thr Thr Asp Pro Lys Asp Thr Ser Ser Ala Gln Val		
1325	1330	1335
Ser Thr Pro His Ser Val Arg Thr Leu Arg Thr Thr Glu Asn His		
1340	1345	1350
Pro Lys Thr Glu Ser Ala Thr Pro Ala Ala Tyr Ser Gly Ser Pro		
1355	1360	1365
Lys Ile Ser Ser Ser Pro Asn Leu Thr Ser Pro Ala Thr Lys Ala		
1370	1375	1380
Trp Thr Ile Thr Asp Thr Thr Glu His Ser Thr Gln Leu His Tyr		
1385	1390	1395
Thr Lys Leu Ala Glu Lys Ser Ser Gly Phe Glu Thr Gln Ser Ala		
1400	1405	1410
Pro Gly Pro Val Ser Val Val Ile Pro Thr Ser Pro Thr Ile Gly		
1415	1420	1425
Ser Ser Thr Leu Glu Leu Thr Ser Asp Val Pro Gly Glu Pro Leu		
1430	1435	1440
Val Leu Ala Pro Ser Glu Gln Thr Thr Ile Thr Leu Pro Met Ala		
1445	1450	1455
Thr Trp Leu Ser Thr Ser Leu Thr Glu Glu Met Ala Ser Thr Asp		
1460	1465	1470
Leu Asp Ile Ser Ser Pro Ser Ser Pro Met Ser Thr Phe Ala Ile		
1475	1480	1485
Phe Pro Pro Met Ser Thr Pro Ser His Glu Leu Ser Lys Ser Glu		
1490	1495	1500
Ala Asp Thr Ser Ala Ile Arg Asn Thr Asp Ser Thr Thr Leu Asp		
1505	1510	1515
Gln His Leu Gly Ile Arg Ser Leu Gly Arg Thr Gly Asp Leu Thr		
1520	1525	1530
Thr Val Pro Ile Thr Pro Leu Thr Thr Thr Trp Thr Ser Val Ile		
1535	1540	1545
Glu His Ser Thr Gln Ala Gln Asp Thr Leu Ser Ala Thr Met Ser		
1550	1555	1560
Pro Thr His Val Thr Gln Ser Leu Lys Asp Gln Thr Ser Ile Pro		
1565	1570	1575
Ala Ser Ala Ser Pro Ser His Leu Thr Glu Val Tyr Pro Glu Leu		
1580	1585	1590

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Gly Thr Gln Gly Arg Ser Ser Ser Glu Ala Thr Thr Phe Trp Lys
1595 1600 1605

Pro Ser Thr Asp Thr Leu Ser Arg Glu Ile Glu Thr Gly Pro Thr
1610 1615 1620

Asn Ile Gln Ser Thr Pro Pro Met Asp Asn Thr Thr Thr Gly Ser
1625 1630 1635

Ser Ser Ser Gly Val Thr Leu Gly Ile Ala His Leu Pro Ile Gly
1640 1645 1650

Thr Ser Ser Pro Ala Glu Thr Ser Thr Asn Met Ala Leu Glu Arg
1655 1660 1665

Arg Ser Ser Thr Ala Thr Val Ser Met Ala Gly Thr Met Gly Leu
1670 1675 1680

Leu Val Thr Ser Ala Pro Gly Arg Ser Ile Ser Gln Ser Leu Gly
1685 1690 1695

Arg Val Ser Ser Val Leu Ser Glu Ser Thr Thr Glu Gly Val Thr
1700 1705 1710

Asp Ser Ser Lys Gly Ser Ser Pro Arg Leu Asn Thr Gln Gly Asn
1715 1720 1725

Thr Ala Leu Ser Ser Ser Leu Glu Pro Ser Tyr Ala Glu Gly Ser
1730 1735 1740

Gln Met Ser Thr Ser Ile Pro Leu Thr Ser Ser Pro Thr Thr Pro
1745 1750 1755

Asp Val Glu Phe Ile Gly Gly Ser Thr Phe Trp Thr Lys Glu Val
1760 1765 1770

Thr Thr Val Met Thr Ser Asp Ile Ser Lys Ser Ser Ala Arg Thr
1775 1780 1785

Glu Ser Ser Ser Ala Thr Leu Met Ser Thr Ala Leu Gly Ser Thr
1790 1795 1800

Glu Asn Thr Gly Lys Glu Lys Leu Arg Thr Ala Ser Met Asp Leu
1805 1810 1815

Pro Ser Pro Thr Pro Ser Met Glu Val Thr Pro Trp Ile Ser Leu
1820 1825 1830

Thr Leu Ser Asn Ala Pro Asn Thr Thr Asp Ser Leu Asp Leu Ser
1835 1840 1845

His Gly Val His Thr Ser Ser Ala Gly Thr Leu Ala Thr Asp Arg
1850 1855 1860

Ser Leu Asn Thr Gly Val Thr Arg Ala Ser Arg Leu Glu Asn Gly
1865 1870 1875

Ser Asp Thr Ser Ser Lys Ser Leu Ser Met Gly Asn Ser Thr His
1880 1885 1890

Thr Ser Met Thr Tyr Thr Glu Lys Ser Glu Val Ser Ser Ser Ile
1895 1900 1905

His Pro Arg Pro Glu Thr Ser Ala Pro Gly Ala Glu Thr Thr Leu
1910 1915 1920

Thr Ser Thr Pro Gly Asn Arg Ala Ile Ser Leu Thr Leu Pro Phe
1925 1930 1935

Ser Ser Ile Pro Val Glu Glu Val Ile Ser Thr Gly Ile Thr Ser
1940 1945 1950

Gly Pro Asp Ile Asn Ser Ala Pro Met Thr His Ser Pro Ile Thr
1955 1960 1965

Pro Pro Thr Ile Val Trp Thr Ser Thr Gly Thr Ile Glu Gln Ser
1970 1975 1980

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Thr Gln Pro Leu His Ala Val Ser Ser Glu Lys Val Ser Val Gln
 1985 1990 1995

 Thr Gln Ser Thr Pro Tyr Val Asn Ser Val Ala Val Ser Ala Ser
 2000 2005 2010

 Pro Thr His Glu Asn Ser Val Ser Ser Gly Ser Ser Thr Ser Ser
 2015 2020 2025

 Pro Tyr Ser Ser Ala Ser Leu Glu Ser Leu Asp Ser Thr Ile Ser
 2030 2035 2040

 Arg Arg Asn Ala Ile Thr Ser Trp Leu Trp Asp Leu Thr Thr Ser
 2045 2050 2055

 Leu Pro Thr Thr Thr Trp Pro Ser Thr Ser Leu Ser Glu Ala Leu
 2060 2065 2070

 Ser Ser Gly His Ser Gly Val Ser Asn Pro Ser Ser Thr Thr Thr
 2075 2080 2085

 Glu Phe Pro Leu Phe Ser Ala Ala Ser Thr Ser Ala Ala Lys Gln
 2090 2095 2100

 Arg Asn Pro Glu Thr Glu Thr His Gly Pro Gln Asn Thr Ala Ala
 2105 2110 2115

 Ser Thr Leu Asn Thr Asp Ala Ser Ser Val Thr Gly Leu Ser Glu
 2120 2125 2130

 Thr Pro Val Gly Ala Ser Ile Ser Ser Glu Val Pro Leu Pro Met
 2135 2140 2145

 Ala Ile Thr Ser Arg Ser Asp Val Ser Gly Leu Thr Ser Glu Ser
 2150 2155 2160

 Thr Ala Asn Pro Ser Leu Gly Thr Ala Ser Ser Ala Gly Thr Lys
 2165 2170 2175

 Leu Thr Arg Thr Ile Ser Leu Pro Thr Ser Glu Ser Leu Val Ser
 2180 2185 2190

 Phe Arg Met Asn Lys Asp Pro Trp Thr Val Ser Ile Pro Leu Gly
 2195 2200 2205

 Ser His Pro Thr Thr Asn Thr Glu Thr Ser Ile Pro Val Asn Ser
 2210 2215 2220

 Ala Gly Pro Pro Gly Leu Ser Thr Val Ala Ser Asp Val Ile Asp
 2225 2230 2235

 Thr Pro Ser Asp Gly Ala Glu Ser Ile Pro Thr Val Ser Phe Ser
 2240 2245 2250

 Pro Ser Pro Asp Thr Glu Val Thr Thr Ile Ser His Phe Pro Glu
 2255 2260 2265

 Lys Thr Thr His Ser Phe Arg Thr Ile Ser Ser Leu Thr His Glu
 2270 2275 2280

 Leu Thr Ser Arg Val Thr Pro Ile Pro Gly Asp Trp Met Ser Ser
 2285 2290 2295

 Ala Met Ser Thr Lys Pro Thr Gly Ala Ser Pro Ser Ile Thr Leu
 2300 2305 2310

 Gly Glu Arg Arg Thr Ile Thr Ser Ala Ala Pro Thr Thr Ser Pro
 2315 2320 2325

 Ile Val Leu Thr Ala Ser Phe Thr Glu Thr Ser Thr Val Ser Leu
 2330 2335 2340

 Asp Asn Glu Thr Thr Val Lys Thr Ser Asp Ile Leu Asp Ala Arg
 2345 2350 2355

 Lys Thr Asn Glu Leu Pro Ser Asp Ser Ser Ser Ser Asp Leu
 2360 2365 2370

 Ile Asn Thr Ser Ile Ala Ser Ser Thr Met Asp Val Thr Lys Thr

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2375	2380	2385
Ala Ser Ile Ser Pro Thr Ser Ile Ser Gly Met Thr Ala Ser Ser		
2390	2395	2400
Ser Pro Ser Leu Phe Ser Ser Asp Arg Pro Gln Val Pro Thr Ser		
2405	2410	2415
Thr Thr Glu Thr Asn Thr Ala Thr Ser Pro Ser Val Ser Ser Asn		
2420	2425	2430
Thr Tyr Ser Leu Asp Gly Gly Ser Asn Val Gly Gly Thr Pro Ser		
2435	2440	2445
Thr Leu Pro Pro Phe Thr Ile Thr His Pro Val Glu Thr Ser Ser		
2450	2455	2460
Ala Leu Leu Ala Trp Ser Arg Pro Val Arg Thr Phe Ser Thr Met		
2465	2470	2475
Val Ser Thr Asp Thr Ala Ser Gly Glu Asn Pro Thr Ser Ser Asn		
2480	2485	2490
Ser Val Val Thr Ser Val Pro Ala Pro Gly Thr Trp Thr Ser Val		
2495	2500	2505
Gly Ser Thr Thr Asp Leu Pro Ala Met Gly Phe Leu Lys Thr Ser		
2510	2515	2520
Pro Ala Gly Glu Ala His Ser Leu Leu Ala Ser Thr Ile Glu Pro		
2525	2530	2535
Ala Thr Ala Phe Thr Pro His Leu Ser Ala Ala Val Val Thr Gly		
2540	2545	2550
Ser Ser Ala Thr Ser Glu Ala Ser Leu Leu Thr Thr Ser Glu Ser		
2555	2560	2565
Lys Ala Ile His Ser Ser Pro Gln Thr Pro Thr Thr Pro Thr Ser		
2570	2575	2580
Gly Ala Asn Trp Glu Thr Ser Ala Thr Pro Glu Ser Leu Leu Val		
2585	2590	2595
Val Thr Glu Thr Ser Asp Thr Thr Leu Thr Ser Lys Ile Leu Val		
2600	2605	2610
Thr Asp Thr Ile Leu Phe Ser Thr Val Ser Thr Pro Pro Ser Lys		
2615	2620	2625
Phe Pro Ser Thr Gly Thr Leu Ser Gly Ala Ser Phe Pro Thr Leu		
2630	2635	2640
Leu Pro Asp Thr Pro Ala Ile Pro Leu Thr Ala Thr Glu Pro Thr		
2645	2650	2655
Ser Ser Leu Ala Thr Ser Phe Asp Ser Thr Pro Leu Val Thr Ile		
2660	2665	2670
Ala Ser Asp Ser Leu Gly Thr Val Pro Glu Thr Thr Leu Thr Met		
2675	2680	2685
Ser Glu Thr Ser Asn Gly Asp Ala Leu Val Leu Lys Thr Val Ser		
2690	2695	2700
Asn Pro Asp Arg Ser Ile Pro Gly Ile Thr Ile Gln Gly Val Thr		
2705	2710	2715
Glu Ser Pro Leu His Pro Ser Ser Thr Ser Pro Ser Lys Ile Val		
2720	2725	2730
Ala Pro Arg Asn Thr Thr Tyr Glu Gly Ser Ile Thr Val Ala Leu		
2735	2740	2745
Ser Thr Leu Pro Ala Gly Thr Thr Gly Ser Leu Val Phe Ser Gln		
2750	2755	2760
Ser Ser Glu Asn Ser Glu Thr Thr Ala Leu Val Asp Ser Ser Ala		
2765	2770	2775

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Gly Leu Glu Arg Ala Ser Val Met Pro Leu Thr Thr Gly Ser Gln
2780 2785 2790

Gly Met Ala Ser Ser Gly Gly Ile Arg Ser Gly Ser Thr His Ser
2795 2800 2805

Thr Gly Thr Lys Thr Phe Ser Ser Leu Pro Leu Thr Met Asn Pro
2810 2815 2820

Gly Glu Val Thr Ala Met Ser Glu Ile Thr Thr Asn Arg Leu Thr
2825 2830 2835

Ala Thr Gln Ser Thr Ala Pro Lys Gly Ile Pro Val Lys Pro Thr
2840 2845 2850

Ser Ala Glu Ser Gly Leu Leu Thr Pro Val Ser Ala Ser Ser Ser
2855 2860 2865

Pro Ser Lys Ala Phe Ala Ser Leu Thr Thr Ala Pro Pro Thr Trp
2870 2875 2880

Gly Ile Pro Gln Ser Thr Leu Thr Phe Glu Phe Ser Glu Val Pro
2885 2890 2895

Ser Leu Asp Thr Lys Ser Ala Ser Leu Pro Thr Pro Gly Gln Ser
2900 2905 2910

Leu Asn Thr Ile Pro Asp Ser Asp Ala Ser Thr Ala Ser Ser Ser
2915 2920 2925

Leu Ser Lys Ser Pro Glu Lys Asn Pro Arg Ala Arg Met Met Thr
2930 2935 2940

Ser Thr Lys Ala Ile Ser Ala Ser Ser Phe Gln Ser Thr Gly Phe
2945 2950 2955

Thr Glu Thr Pro Glu Gly Ser Ala Ser Pro Ser Met Ala Gly His
2960 2965 2970

Glu Pro Arg Val Pro Thr Ser Gly Thr Gly Asp Pro Arg Tyr Ala
2975 2980 2985

Ser Glu Ser Met Ser Tyr Pro Asp Pro Ser Lys Ala Ser Ser Ala
2990 2995 3000

Met Thr Ser Thr Ser Leu Ala Ser Lys Leu Thr Thr Leu Phe Ser
3005 3010 3015

Thr Gly Gln Ala Ala Arg Ser Gly Ser Ser Ser Pro Ile Ser
3020 3025 3030

Leu Ser Thr Glu Lys Glu Thr Ser Phe Leu Ser Pro Thr Ala Ser
3035 3040 3045

Thr Ser Arg Lys Thr Ser Leu Phe Leu Gly Pro Ser Met Ala Arg
3050 3055 3060

Gln Pro Asn Ile Leu Val His Leu Gln Thr Ser Ala Leu Thr Leu
3065 3070 3075

Ser Pro Thr Ser Thr Leu Asn Met Ser Gln Glu Glu Pro Pro Glu
3080 3085 3090

Leu Thr Ser Ser Gln Thr Ile Ala Glu Glu Gly Thr Thr Ala
3095 3100 3105

Glu Thr Gln Thr Leu Thr Phe Thr Pro Ser Glu Thr Pro Thr Ser
3110 3115 3120

Leu Leu Pro Val Ser Ser Pro Thr Glu Pro Thr Ala Arg Arg Lys
3125 3130 3135

Ser Ser Pro Glu Thr Trp Ala Ser Ser Ile Ser Val Pro Ala Lys
3140 3145 3150

Thr Ser Leu Val Glu Thr Thr Asp Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Thr Ile
3155 3160 3165

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Lys Met Ser Ser Gln Ala Ala Gln Gly Asn Ser Thr Trp Pro Ala
3170 3175 3180

Pro Ala Glu Glu Thr Gly Ser Ser Pro Ala Gly Thr Ser Pro Gly
3185 3190 3195

Ser Pro Glu Met Ser Thr Thr Leu Lys Ile Met Ser Ser Lys Glu
3200 3205 3210

Pro Ser Ile Ser Pro Glu Ile Arg Ser Thr Val Arg Asn Ser Pro
3215 3220 3225

Trp Lys Thr Pro Glu Thr Thr Val Pro Met Glu Thr Thr Val Glu
3230 3235 3240

Pro Val Thr Leu Gln Ser Thr Ala Leu Gly Ser Gly Ser Thr Ser
3245 3250 3255

Ile Ser His Leu Pro Thr Gly Thr Thr Ser Pro Thr Lys Ser Pro
3260 3265 3270

Thr Glu Asn Met Leu Ala Thr Glu Arg Val Ser Leu Ser Pro Ser
3275 3280 3285

Pro Pro Glu Ala Trp Thr Asn Leu Tyr Ser Gly Thr Pro Gly Gly
3290 3295 3300

Thr Arg Gln Ser Leu Ala Thr Met Ser Ser Val Ser Leu Glu Ser
3305 3310 3315

Pro Thr Ala Arg Ser Ile Thr Gly Thr Gly Gln Gln Ser Ser Pro
3320 3325 3330

Glu Leu Val Ser Lys Thr Thr Gly Met Glu Phe Ser Met Trp His
3335 3340 3345

Gly Ser Thr Gly Gly Thr Thr Gly Asp Thr His Val Ser Leu Ser
3350 3355 3360

Thr Ser Ser Asn Ile Leu Glu Asp Pro Val Thr Ser Pro Asn Ser
3365 3370 3375

Val Ser Ser Leu Thr Asp Lys Ser Lys His Lys Thr Glu Thr Trp
3380 3385 3390

Val Ser Thr Thr Ala Ile Pro Ser Thr Val Leu Asn Asn Lys Ile
3395 3400 3405

Met Ala Ala Glu Gln Gln Thr Ser Arg Ser Val Asp Glu Ala Tyr
3410 3415 3420

Ser Ser Thr Ser Ser Trp Ser Asp Gln Thr Ser Gly Ser Asp Ile
3425 3430 3435

Thr Leu Gly Ala Ser Pro Asp Val Thr Asn Thr Leu Tyr Ile Thr
3440 3445 3450

Ser Thr Ala Gln Thr Thr Ser Leu Val Ser Leu Pro Ser Gly Asp
3455 3460 3465

Gln Gly Ile Thr Ser Leu Thr Asn Pro Ser Gly Gly Lys Thr Ser
3470 3475 3480

Ser Ala Ser Ser Val Thr Ser Pro Ser Ile Gly Leu Glu Thr Leu
3485 3490 3495

Arg Ala Asn Val Ser Ala Val Lys Ser Asp Ile Ala Pro Thr Ala
3500 3505 3510

Gly His Leu Ser Gln Thr Ser Ser Pro Ala Glu Val Ser Ile Leu
3515 3520 3525

Asp Val Thr Thr Ala Pro Thr Pro Gly Ile Ser Thr Thr Ile Thr
3530 3535 3540

Thr Met Gly Thr Asn Ser Ile Ser Thr Thr Thr Pro Asn Pro Glu
3545 3550 3555

Val Gly Met Ser Thr Met Asp Ser Thr Pro Ala Thr Glu Arg Arg

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3560	3565	3570
Thr Thr Ser Thr Glu His Pro Ser Thr Trp Ser Ser Thr Ala Ala		
3575	3580	3585
Ser Asp Ser Trp Thr Val Thr Asp Met Thr Ser Asn Leu Lys Val		
3590	3595	3600
Ala Arg Ser Pro Gly Thr Ile Ser Thr Met His Thr Thr Ser Phe		
3605	3610	3615
Leu Ala Ser Ser Thr Glu Leu Asp Ser Met Ser Thr Pro His Gly		
3620	3625	3630
Arg Ile Thr Val Ile Gly Thr Ser Leu Val Thr Pro Ser Ser Asp		
3635	3640	3645
Ala Ser Ala Val Lys Thr Glu Thr Ser Thr Ser Glu Arg Thr Leu		
3650	3655	3660
Ser Pro Ser Asp Thr Thr Ala Ser Thr Pro Ile Ser Thr Phe Ser		
3665	3670	3675
Arg Val Gln Arg Met Ser Ile Ser Val Pro Asp Ile Leu Ser Thr		
3680	3685	3690
Ser Trp Thr Pro Ser Ser Thr Glu Ala Glu Asp Val Pro Val Ser		
3695	3700	3705
Met Val Ser Thr Asp His Ala Ser Thr Lys Thr Asp Pro Asn Thr		
3710	3715	3720
Pro Leu Ser Thr Phe Leu Phe Asp Ser Leu Ser Thr Leu Asp Trp		
3725	3730	3735
Asp Thr Gly Arg Ser Leu Ser Ser Ala Thr Ala Thr Thr Ser Ala		
3740	3745	3750
Pro Gln Gly Ala Thr Thr Pro Gln Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Thr Met		
3755	3760	3765
Ile Ser Pro Ala Thr Ser Gln Leu Pro Phe Ser Ile Gly His Ile		
3770	3775	3780
Thr Ser Ala Val Thr Pro Ala Ala Met Ala Arg Ser Ser Gly Val		
3785	3790	3795
Thr Phe Ser Arg Pro Asp Pro Thr Ser Lys Lys Ala Glu Gln Thr		
3800	3805	3810
Ser Thr Gln Leu Pro Thr Thr Thr Ser Ala His Pro Gly Gln Val		
3815	3820	3825
Pro Arg Ser Ala Ala Thr Thr Leu Asp Val Ile Pro His Thr Ala		
3830	3835	3840
Lys Thr Pro Asp Ala Thr Phe Gln Arg Gln Gly Gln Thr Ala Leu		
3845	3850	3855
Thr Thr Glu Ala Arg Ala Thr Ser Asp Ser Trp Asn Glu Lys Glu		
3860	3865	3870
Lys Ser Thr Pro Ser Ala Pro Trp Ile Thr Glu Met Met Asn Ser		
3875	3880	3885
Val Ser Glu Asp Thr Ile Lys Glu Val Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Val		
3890	3895	3900
Leu Arg Thr Leu Asn Thr Leu Asp Ile Asn Leu Glu Ser Gly Thr		
3905	3910	3915
Thr Ser Ser Pro Ser Trp Lys Ser Ser Pro Tyr Glu Arg Ile Ala		
3920	3925	3930
Pro Ser Glu Ser Thr Thr Asp Lys Glu Ala Ile His Pro Ser Thr		
3935	3940	3945
Asn Thr Val Glu Thr Thr Gly Trp Val Thr Ser Ser Glu His Ala		
3950	3955	3960

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Ser His Ser Thr Ile Pro Ala His Ser Ala Ser Ser Lys Leu Thr
 3965 3970 3975
 Ser Pro Val Val Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Glu Gln Ala Ile Val Ser
 3980 3985 3990
 Met Ser Thr Thr Thr Trp Pro Glu Ser Thr Arg Ala Arg Thr Glu
 3995 4000 4005
 Pro Asn Ser Phe Leu Thr Ile Glu Leu Arg Asp Val Ser Pro Tyr
 4010 4015 4020
 Met Asp Thr Ser Ser Thr Thr Gln Thr Ser Ile Ile Ser Ser Pro
 4025 4030 4035
 Gly Ser Thr Ala Ile Thr Lys Gly Pro Arg Thr Glu Ile Thr Ser
 4040 4045 4050
 Ser Lys Arg Ile Ser Ser Phe Leu Ala Gln Ser Met Arg Ser
 4055 4060 4065
 Ser Asp Ser Pro Ser Glu Ala Ile Thr Arg Leu Ser Asn Phe Pro
 4070 4075 4080
 Ala Met Thr Glu Ser Gly Gly Met Ile Leu Ala Met Gln Thr Ser
 4085 4090 4095
 Pro Pro Gly Ala Thr Ser Leu Ser Ala Pro Thr Leu Asp Thr Ser
 4100 4105 4110
 Ala Thr Ala Ser Trp Thr Gly Thr Pro Leu Ala Thr Thr Gln Arg
 4115 4120 4125
 Phe Thr Tyr Ser Glu Lys Thr Thr Leu Phe Ser Lys Gly Pro Glu
 4130 4135 4140
 Asp Thr Ser Gln Pro Ser Pro Pro Ser Val Glu Glu Thr Ser Ser
 4145 4150 4155
 Ser Ser Ser Leu Val Pro Ile His Ala Thr Thr Ser Pro Ser Asn
 4160 4165 4170
 Ile Leu Leu Thr Ser Gln Gly His Ser Pro Ser Ser Thr Pro Pro
 4175 4180 4185
 Val Thr Ser Val Phe Leu Ser Glu Thr Ser Gly Leu Gly Lys Thr
 4190 4195 4200
 Thr Asp Met Ser Arg Ile Ser Leu Glu Pro Gly Thr Ser Leu Pro
 4205 4210 4215
 Pro Asn Leu Ser Ser Thr Ala Gly Glu Ala Leu Ser Thr Tyr Glu
 4220 4225 4230
 Ala Ser Arg Asp Thr Lys Ala Ile His His Ser Ala Asp Thr Ala
 4235 4240 4245
 Val Thr Asn Met Glu Ala Thr Ser Ser Glu Tyr Ser Pro Ile Pro
 4250 4255 4260
 Gly His Thr Lys Pro Ser Lys Ala Thr Ser Pro Leu Val Thr Ser
 4265 4270 4275
 His Ile Met Gly Asp Ile Thr Ser Ser Thr Ser Val Phe Gly Ser
 4280 4285 4290
 Ser Glu Thr Thr Glu Ile Glu Thr Val Ser Ser Val Asn Gln Gly
 4295 4300 4305
 Leu Gln Glu Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Val Ala Ser Ser Ala Thr Glu
 4310 4315 4320
 Thr Ser Thr Val Ile Thr His Val Ser Ser Gly Asp Ala Thr Thr
 4325 4330 4335
 His Val Thr Lys Thr Gln Ala Thr Phe Ser Ser Gly Thr Ser Ile
 4340 4345 4350

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Ser Ser Pro His Gln Phe Ile Thr Ser Thr Asn Thr Phe Thr Asp
 4355 4360 4365
 Val Ser Thr Asn Pro Ser Thr Ser Leu Ile Met Thr Glu Ser Ser
 4370 4375 4380
 Gly Val Thr Ile Thr Thr Gln Thr Gly Pro Thr Gly Ala Ala Thr
 4385 4390 4395
 Gln Gly Pro Tyr Leu Leu Asp Thr Ser Thr Met Pro Tyr Leu Thr
 4400 4405 4410
 Glu Thr Pro Leu Ala Val Thr Pro Asp Phe Met Gln Ser Glu Lys
 4415 4420 4425
 Thr Thr Leu Ile Ser Lys Gly Pro Lys Asp Val Ser Trp Thr Ser
 4430 4435 4440
 Pro Pro Ser Val Ala Glu Thr Ser Tyr Pro Ser Ser Leu Thr Pro
 4445 4450 4455
 Phe Leu Val Thr Thr Ile Pro Pro Ala Thr Ser Thr Leu Gln Gly
 4460 4465 4470
 Gln His Thr Ser Ser Pro Val Ser Ala Thr Ser Val Leu Thr Ser
 4475 4480 4485
 Gly Leu Val Lys Thr Thr Asp Met Leu Asn Thr Ser Met Glu Pro
 4490 4495 4500
 Val Thr Asn Ser Pro Gln Asn Leu Asn Asn Pro Ser Asn Glu Ile
 4505 4510 4515
 Leu Ala Thr Leu Ala Ala Thr Thr Asp Ile Glu Thr Ile His Pro
 4520 4525 4530
 Ser Ile Asn Lys Ala Val Thr Asn Met Gly Thr Ala Ser Ser Ala
 4535 4540 4545
 His Val Leu His Ser Thr Leu Pro Val Ser Ser Glu Pro Ser Thr
 4550 4555 4560
 Ala Thr Ser Pro Met Val Pro Ala Ser Ser Met Gly Asp Ala Leu
 4565 4570 4575
 Ala Ser Ile Ser Ile Pro Gly Ser Glu Thr Thr Asp Ile Glu Gly
 4580 4585 4590
 Glu Pro Thr Ser Ser Leu Thr Ala Gly Arg Lys Glu Asn Ser Thr
 4595 4600 4605
 Leu Gln Glu Met Asn Ser Thr Thr Glu Ser Asn Ile Ile Leu Ser
 4610 4615 4620
 Asn Val Ser Val Gly Ala Ile Thr Glu Ala Thr Lys Met Glu Val
 4625 4630 4635
 Pro Ser Phe Asp Ala Thr Phe Ile Pro Thr Pro Ala Gln Ser Thr
 4640 4645 4650
 Lys Phe Pro Asp Ile Phe Ser Val Ala Ser Ser Arg Leu Ser Asn
 4655 4660 4665
 Ser Pro Pro Met Thr Ile Ser Thr His Met Thr Thr Gln Thr
 4670 4675 4680
 Gly Ser Ser Gly Ala Thr Ser Lys Ile Pro Leu Ala Leu Asp Thr
 4685 4690 4695
 Ser Thr Leu Glu Thr Ser Ala Gly Thr Pro Ser Val Val Thr Glu
 4700 4705 4710
 Gly Phe Ala His Ser Lys Ile Thr Thr Ala Met Asn Asn Asp Val
 4715 4720 4725
 Lys Asp Val Ser Gln Thr Asn Pro Pro Phe Gln Asp Glu Ala Ser
 4730 4735 4740
 Ser Pro Ser Ser Gln Ala Pro Val Leu Val Thr Thr Leu Pro Ser

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4745	4750	4755
Ser Val Ala Phe Thr Pro Gln Trp His Ser Thr Ser Ser Pro Val		
4760	4765	4770
Ser Met Ser Ser Val Leu Thr Ser Ser Leu Val Lys Thr Ala Gly		
4775	4780	4785
Lys Val Asp Thr Ser Leu Glu Thr Val Thr Ser Ser Pro Gln Ser		
4790	4795	4800
Met Ser Asn Thr Leu Asp Asp Ile Ser Val Thr Ser Ala Ala Thr		
4805	4810	4815
Thr Asp Ile Glu Thr Thr His Pro Ser Ile Asn Thr Val Val Thr		
4820	4825	4830
Asn Val Gly Thr Thr Gly Ser Ala Phe Glu Ser His Ser Thr Val		
4835	4840	4845
Ser Ala Tyr Pro Glu Pro Ser Lys Val Thr Ser Pro Asn Val Thr		
4850	4855	4860
Thr Ser Thr Met Glu Asp Thr Thr Ile Ser Arg Ser Ile Pro Lys		
4865	4870	4875
Ser Ser Lys Thr Thr Arg Thr Glu Thr Glu Thr Thr Ser Ser Leu		
4880	4885	4890
Thr Pro Lys Leu Arg Glu Thr Ser Ile Ser Gln Glu Ile Thr Ser		
4895	4900	4905
Ser Thr Glu Thr Ser Thr Val Pro Tyr Lys Glu Leu Thr Gly Ala		
4910	4915	4920
Thr Thr Glu Val Ser Arg Thr Asp Val Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Thr		
4925	4930	4935
Ser Phe Pro Gly Pro Asp Gln Ser Thr Val Ser Leu Asp Ile Ser		
4940	4945	4950
Thr Glu Thr Asn Thr Arg Leu Ser Thr Ser Pro Ile Met Thr Glu		
4955	4960	4965
Ser Ala Glu Ile Thr Ile Thr Thr Gln Thr Gly Pro His Gly Ala		
4970	4975	4980
Thr Ser Gln Asp Thr Phe Thr Met Asp Pro Ser Asn Thr Thr Pro		
4985	4990	4995
Gln Ala Gly Ile His Ser Ala Met Thr His Gly Phe Ser Gln Leu		
5000	5005	5010
Asp Val Thr Thr Leu Met Ser Arg Ile Pro Gln Asp Val Ser Trp		
5015	5020	5025
Thr Ser Pro Pro Ser Val Asp Lys Thr Ser Ser Pro Ser Ser Phe		
5030	5035	5040
Leu Ser Ser Pro Ala Met Thr Thr Pro Ser Leu Ile Ser Ser Thr		
5045	5050	5055
Leu Pro Glu Asp Lys Leu Ser Ser Pro Met Thr Ser Leu Leu Thr		
5060	5065	5070
Ser Gly Leu Val Lys Ile Thr Asp Ile Leu Arg Thr Arg Leu Glu		
5075	5080	5085
Pro Val Thr Ser Ser Leu Pro Asn Phe Ser Ser Thr Ser Asp Lys		
5090	5095	5100
Ile Leu Ala Thr Ser Lys Asp Ser Lys Asp Thr Lys Glu Ile Phe		
5105	5110	5115
Pro Ser Ile Asn Thr Glu Glu Thr Asn Val Lys Ala Asn Asn Ser		
5120	5125	5130
Gly His Glu Ser His Ser Pro Ala Leu Ala Asp Ser Glu Thr Pro		
5135	5140	5145

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Lys Ala Thr Thr Gln Met Val Ile Thr Thr Thr Val Gly Asp Pro
5150 5155 5160

Ala Pro Ser Thr Ser Met Pro Val His Gly Ser Ser Glu Thr Thr
5165 5170 5175

Asn Ile Lys Arg Glu Pro Thr Tyr Phe Leu Thr Pro Arg Leu Arg
5180 5185 5190

Glu Thr Ser Thr Ser Gln Glu Ser Ser Phe Pro Thr Asp Thr Ser
5195 5200 5205

Phe Leu Leu Ser Lys Val Pro Thr Gly Thr Ile Thr Glu Val Ser
5210 5215 5220

Ser Thr Gly Val Asn Ser Ser Ser Lys Ile Ser Thr Pro Asp His
5225 5230 5235

Asp Lys Ser Thr Val Pro Pro Asp Thr Phe Thr Gly Glu Ile Pro
5240 5245 5250

Arg Val Phe Thr Ser Ser Ile Lys Thr Lys Ser Ala Glu Met Thr
5255 5260 5265

Ile Thr Thr Gln Ala Ser Pro Pro Glu Ser Ala Ser His Ser Thr
5270 5275 5280

Leu Pro Leu Asp Thr Ser Thr Thr Leu Ser Gln Gly Gly Thr His
5285 5290 5295

Ser Thr Val Thr Gln Gly Phe Pro Tyr Ser Glu Val Thr Thr Leu
5300 5305 5310

Met Gly Met Gly Pro Gly Asn Val Ser Trp Met Thr Thr Pro Pro
5315 5320 5325

Val Glu Glu Thr Ser Ser Val Ser Ser Leu Met Ser Ser Pro Ala
5330 5335 5340

Met Thr Ser Pro Ser Pro Val Ser Ser Thr Ser Pro Gln Ser Ile
5345 5350 5355

Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu Pro Val Thr Ala Leu Pro Thr Ser Val Leu
5360 5365 5370

Val Thr Thr Thr Asp Val Leu Gly Thr Thr Ser Pro Glu Ser Val
5375 5380 5385

Thr Ser Ser Pro Pro Asn Leu Ser Ser Ile Thr His Glu Arg Pro
5390 5395 5400

Ala Thr Tyr Lys Asp Thr Ala His Thr Glu Ala Ala Met His His
5405 5410 5415

Ser Thr Asn Thr Ala Val Thr Asn Val Gly Thr Ser Gly Ser Gly
5420 5425 5430

His Lys Ser Gln Ser Ser Val Leu Ala Asp Ser Glu Thr Ser Lys
5435 5440 5445

Ala Thr Pro Leu Met Ser Thr Thr Ser Thr Leu Gly Asp Thr Ser
5450 5455 5460

Val Ser Thr Ser Thr Pro Asn Ile Ser Gln Thr Asn Gln Ile Gln
5465 5470 5475

Thr Glu Pro Thr Ala Ser Leu Ser Pro Arg Leu Arg Glu Ser Ser
5480 5485 5490

Thr Ser Glu Lys Thr Ser Ser Thr Thr Glu Thr Asn Thr Ala Phe
5495 5500 5505

Ser Tyr Val Pro Thr Gly Ala Ile Thr Gln Ala Ser Arg Thr Glu
5510 5515 5520

Ile Ser Ser Ser Arg Thr Ser Ile Ser Asp Leu Asp Arg Pro Thr
5525 5530 5535

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Ile Ala Pro Asp Ile Ser Thr Gly Met Ile Thr Arg Leu Phe Thr
5540 5545 5550

Ser Pro Ile Met Thr Lys Ser Ala Glu Met Thr Val Thr Thr Gln
5555 5560 5565

Thr Thr Thr Pro Gly Ala Thr Ser Gln Gly Ile Leu Pro Trp Asp
5570 5575 5580

Thr Ser Thr Thr Leu Phe Gln Gly Gly Thr His Ser Thr Val Ser
5585 5590 5595

Gln Gly Phe Pro His Ser Glu Ile Thr Thr Leu Arg Ser Arg Thr
5600 5605 5610

Pro Gly Asp Val Ser Trp Met Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Glu Glu Thr
5615 5620 5625

Ser Ser Gly Phe Ser Leu Met Ser Pro Ser Met Thr Ser Pro Ser
5630 5635 5640

Pro Val Ser Ser Thr Ser Pro Glu Ser Ile Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu
5645 5650 5655

Pro Val Thr Ala Leu Leu Thr Ser Val Leu Val Thr Thr Thr Asn
5660 5665 5670

Val Leu Gly Thr Thr Ser Pro Glu Pro Val Thr Ser Ser Pro Pro
5675 5680 5685

Asn Leu Ser Ser Pro Thr Gln Glu Arg Leu Thr Thr Tyr Lys Asp
5690 5695 5700

Thr Ala His Thr Glu Ala Met His Ala Ser Met His Thr Asn Thr
5705 5710 5715

Ala Val Ala Asn Val Gly Thr Ser Ile Ser Gly His Glu Ser Gln
5720 5725 5730

Ser Ser Val Pro Ala Asp Ser His Thr Ser Lys Ala Thr Ser Pro
5735 5740 5745

Met Gly Ile Thr Phe Ala Met Gly Asp Thr Ser Val Ser Thr Ser
5750 5755 5760

Thr Pro Ala Phe Phe Glu Thr Arg Ile Gln Thr Glu Ser Thr Ser
5765 5770 5775

Ser Leu Ile Pro Gly Leu Arg Asp Thr Arg Thr Ser Glu Glu Ile
5780 5785 5790

Asn Thr Val Thr Glu Thr Ser Thr Val Leu Ser Glu Val Pro Thr
5795 5800 5805

Thr Thr Thr Thr Glu Val Ser Arg Thr Glu Val Ile Thr Ser Ser
5810 5815 5820

Arg Thr Thr Ile Ser Gly Pro Asp His Ser Lys Met Ser Pro Tyr
5825 5830 5835

Ile Ser Thr Glu Thr Ile Thr Arg Leu Ser Thr Phe Pro Phe Val
5840 5845 5850

Thr Gly Ser Thr Glu Met Ala Ile Thr Asn Gln Thr Gly Pro Ile
5855 5860 5865

Gly Thr Ile Ser Gln Ala Thr Leu Thr Leu Asp Thr Ser Ser Thr
5870 5875 5880

Ala Ser Trp Glu Gly Thr His Ser Pro Val Thr Gln Arg Phe Pro
5885 5890 5895

His Ser Glu Glu Thr Thr Met Ser Arg Ser Thr Lys Gly Val
5900 5905 5910

Ser Trp Gln Ser Pro Pro Ser Val Glu Glu Thr Ser Ser Pro Ser
5915 5920 5925

Ser Pro Val Pro Leu Pro Ala Ile Thr Ser His Ser Ser Leu Tyr

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5930	5935	5940
Ser Ala Val Ser Gly Ser Ser Pro Thr Ser Ala Leu Pro Val Thr		
5945	5950	5955
Ser Leu Leu Thr Ser Gly Arg Arg Lys Thr Ile Asp Met Leu Asp		
5960	5965	5970
Thr His Ser Glu Leu Val Thr Ser Ser Leu Pro Ser Ala Ser Ser		
5975	5980	5985
Phe Ser Gly Glu Ile Leu Thr Ser Glu Ala Ser Thr Asn Thr Glu		
5990	5995	6000
Thr Ile His Phe Ser Glu Asn Thr Ala Glu Thr Asn Met Gly Thr		
6005	6010	6015
Thr Asn Ser Met His Lys Leu His Ser Ser Val Ser Ile His Ser		
6020	6025	6030
Gln Pro Ser Gly His Thr Pro Pro Lys Val Thr Gly Ser Met Met		
6035	6040	6045
Glu Asp Ala Ile Val Ser Thr Ser Thr Pro Gly Ser Pro Glu Thr		
6050	6055	6060
Lys Asn Val Asp Arg Asp Ser Thr Ser Pro Leu Thr Pro Glu Leu		
6065	6070	6075
Lys Glu Asp Ser Thr Ala Leu Val Met Asn Ser Thr Thr Glu Ser		
6080	6085	6090
Asn Thr Val Phe Ser Ser Val Ser Leu Asp Ala Ala Thr Glu Val		
6095	6100	6105
Ser Arg Ala Glu Val Thr Tyr Tyr Asp Pro Thr Phe Met Pro Ala		
6110	6115	6120
Ser Ala Gln Ser Thr Lys Ser Pro Asp Ile Ser Pro Glu Ala Ser		
6125	6130	6135
Ser Ser His Ser Asn Ser Pro Pro Leu Thr Ile Ser Thr His Lys		
6140	6145	6150
Thr Ile Ala Thr Gln Thr Gly Pro Ser Gly Val Thr Ser Leu Gly		
6155	6160	6165
Gln Leu Thr Leu Asp Thr Ser Thr Ile Ala Thr Ser Ala Gly Thr		
6170	6175	6180
Pro Ser Ala Arg Thr Gln Asp Phe Val Asp Ser Glu Thr Thr Ser		
6185	6190	6195
Val Met Asn Asn Asp Leu Asn Asp Val Leu Lys Thr Ser Pro Phe		
6200	6205	6210
Ser Ala Glu Glu Ala Asn Ser Leu Ser Ser Gln Ala Pro Leu Leu		
6215	6220	6225
Val Thr Thr Ser Pro Ser Pro Val Thr Ser Thr Leu Gln Glu His		
6230	6235	6240
Ser Thr Ser Ser Leu Val Ser Val Thr Ser Val Pro Thr Pro Thr		
6245	6250	6255
Leu Ala Lys Ile Thr Asp Met Asp Thr Asn Leu Glu Pro Val Thr		
6260	6265	6270
Arg Ser Pro Gln Asn Leu Arg Asn Thr Leu Ala Thr Ser Glu Ala		
6275	6280	6285
Thr Thr Asp Thr His Thr Met His Pro Ser Ile Asn Thr Ala Val		
6290	6295	6300
Ala Asn Val Gly Thr Thr Ser Ser Pro Asn Glu Phe Tyr Phe Thr		
6305	6310	6315
Val Ser Pro Asp Ser Asp Pro Tyr Lys Ala Thr Ser Ala Val Val		
6320	6325	6330

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Ile Thr Ser Thr Ser Gly Asp Ser Ile Val Ser Thr Ser Met Pro
6335 6340 6345

Arg Ser Ser Ala Met Lys Lys Ile Glu Ser Glu Thr Thr Phe Ser
6350 6355 6360

Leu Ile Phe Arg Leu Arg Glu Thr Ser Thr Ser Gln Lys Ile Gly
6365 6370 6375

Ser Ser Ser Asp Thr Ser Thr Val Phe Asp Lys Ala Phe Thr Ala
6380 6385 6390

Ala Thr Thr Glu Val Ser Arg Thr Glu Leu Thr Ser Ser Ser Arg
6395 6400 6405

Thr Ser Ile Gln Gly Thr Glu Lys Pro Thr Met Ser Pro Asp Thr
6410 6415 6420

Ser Thr Arg Ser Val Thr Met Leu Ser Thr Phe Ala Gly Leu Thr
6425 6430 6435

Lys Ser Glu Glu Arg Thr Ile Ala Thr Gln Thr Gly Pro His Arg
6440 6445 6450

Ala Thr Ser Gln Gly Thr Leu Thr Trp Asp Thr Ser Ile Thr Thr
6455 6460 6465

Ser Gln Ala Gly Thr His Ser Ala Met Thr His Gly Phe Ser Gln
6470 6475 6480

Leu Asp Leu Ser Thr Leu Thr Ser Arg Val Pro Glu Tyr Ile Ser
6485 6490 6495

Gly Thr Ser Pro Pro Ser Val Glu Lys Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser
6500 6505 6510

Leu Leu Ser Leu Pro Ala Ile Thr Ser Pro Ser Pro Val Pro Thr
6515 6520 6525

Thr Leu Pro Glu Ser Arg Pro Ser Ser Pro Val His Leu Thr Ser
6530 6535 6540

Leu Pro Thr Ser Gly Leu Val Lys Thr Thr Asp Met Leu Ala Ser
6545 6550 6555

Val Ala Ser Leu Pro Pro Asn Leu Gly Ser Thr Ser His Lys Ile
6560 6565 6570

Pro Thr Thr Ser Glu Asp Ile Lys Asp Thr Glu Lys Met Tyr Pro
6575 6580 6585

Ser Thr Asn Ile Ala Val Thr Asn Val Gly Thr Thr Ser Glu
6590 6595 6600

Lys Glu Ser Tyr Ser Ser Val Pro Ala Tyr Ser Glu Pro Pro Lys
6605 6610 6615

Val Thr Ser Pro Met Val Thr Ser Phe Asn Ile Arg Asp Thr Ile
6620 6625 6630

Val Ser Thr Ser Met Pro Gly Ser Ser Glu Ile Thr Arg Ile Glu
6635 6640 6645

Met Glu Ser Thr Phe Ser Leu Ala His Gly Leu Lys Gly Thr Ser
6650 6655 6660

Thr Ser Gln Asp Pro Ile Val Ser Thr Glu Lys Ser Ala Val Leu
6665 6670 6675

His Lys Leu Thr Thr Gly Ala Thr Glu Thr Ser Arg Thr Glu Val
6680 6685 6690

Ala Ser Ser Arg Arg Thr Ser Ile Pro Gly Pro Asp His Ser Thr
6695 6700 6705

Glu Ser Pro Asp Ile Ser Thr Glu Val Ile Pro Ser Leu Pro Ile
6710 6715 6720

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Ser Leu Gly Ile Thr Glu Ser Ser Asn Met Thr Ile Ile Thr Arg
 6725 6730 6735
 Thr Gly Pro Pro Leu Gly Ser Thr Ser Gln Gly Thr Phe Thr Leu
 6740 6745 6750
 Asp Thr Pro Thr Thr Ser Ser Arg Ala Gly Thr His Ser Met Ala
 6755 6760 6765
 Thr Gln Glu Phe Pro His Ser Glu Met Thr Thr Val Met Asn Lys
 6770 6775 6780
 Asp Pro Glu Ile Leu Ser Trp Thr Ile Pro Pro Ser Ile Glu Lys
 6785 6790 6795
 Thr Ser Phe Ser Ser Ser Leu Met Pro Ser Pro Ala Met Thr Ser
 6800 6805 6810
 Pro Pro Val Ser Ser Thr Leu Pro Lys Thr Ile His Thr Thr Pro
 6815 6820 6825
 Ser Pro Met Thr Ser Leu Leu Thr Pro Ser Leu Val Met Thr Thr
 6830 6835 6840
 Asp Thr Leu Gly Thr Ser Pro Glu Pro Thr Thr Ser Ser Pro Pro
 6845 6850 6855
 Asn Leu Ser Ser Thr Ser His Glu Ile Leu Thr Thr Asp Glu Asp
 6860 6865 6870
 Thr Thr Ala Ile Glu Ala Met His Pro Ser Thr Ser Thr Ala Ala
 6875 6880 6885
 Thr Asn Val Glu Thr Thr Ser Ser Gly His Gly Ser Gln Ser Ser
 6890 6895 6900
 Val Leu Ala Asp Ser Glu Lys Thr Lys Ala Thr Ala Pro Met Asp
 6905 6910 6915
 Thr Thr Ser Thr Met Gly His Thr Thr Val Ser Thr Ser Met Ser
 6920 6925 6930
 Val Ser Ser Glu Thr Thr Lys Ile Lys Arg Glu Ser Thr Tyr Ser
 6935 6940 6945
 Leu Thr Pro Gly Leu Arg Glu Thr Ser Ile Ser Gln Asn Ala Ser
 6950 6955 6960
 Phe Ser Thr Asp Thr Ser Ile Val Leu Ser Glu Val Pro Thr Gly
 6965 6970 6975
 Thr Thr Ala Glu Val Ser Arg Thr Glu Val Thr Ser Ser Gly Arg
 6980 6985 6990
 Thr Ser Ile Pro Gly Pro Ser Gln Ser Thr Val Leu Pro Glu Ile
 6995 7000 7005
 Ser Thr Arg Thr Met Thr Arg Leu Phe Ala Ser Pro Thr Met Thr
 7010 7015 7020
 Glu Ser Ala Glu Met Thr Ile Pro Thr Gln Thr Gly Pro Ser Gly
 7025 7030 7035
 Ser Thr Ser Gln Asp Thr Leu Thr Leu Asp Thr Ser Thr Thr Lys
 7040 7045 7050
 Ser Gln Ala Lys Thr His Ser Thr Leu Thr Gln Arg Phe Pro His
 7055 7060 7065
 Ser Glu Met Thr Thr Leu Met Ser Arg Gly Pro Gly Asp Met Ser
 7070 7075 7080
 Trp Gln Ser Ser Pro Ser Leu Glu Asn Pro Ser Ser Leu Pro Ser
 7085 7090 7095
 Leu Leu Ser Leu Pro Ala Thr Thr Ser Pro Pro Pro Ile Ser Ser
 7100 7105 7110
 Thr Leu Pro Val Thr Ile Ser Ser Ser Pro Leu Pro Val Thr Ser

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7115	7120	7125
Leu Leu Thr Ser Ser Pro Val	Thr Thr Thr Asp Met	Leu His Thr
7130	7135	7140
Ser Pro Glu Leu Val Thr Ser	Ser Pro Pro Lys Leu	Ser His Thr
7145	7150	7155
Ser Asp Glu Arg Leu Thr Thr	Gly Lys Asp Thr Thr	Asn Thr Glu
7160	7165	7170
Ala Val His Pro Ser Thr Asn	Thr Ala Ala Ser Asn	Val Glu Ile
7175	7180	7185
Pro Ser Ser Gly His Glu Ser	Pro Ser Ser Ala Leu	Ala Asp Ser
7190	7195	7200
Glu Thr Ser Lys Ala Thr Ser	Pro Met Phe Ile Thr	Ser Thr Gln
7205	7210	7215
Glu Asp Thr Thr Val Ala Ile	Ser Thr Pro His Phe	Leu Glu Thr
7220	7225	7230
Ser Arg Ile Gln Lys Glu Ser	Ile Ser Ser Leu Ser	Pro Lys Leu
7235	7240	7245
Arg Glu Thr Gly Ser Ser Val	Glu Thr Ser Ser Ala	Ile Glu Thr
7250	7255	7260
Ser Ala Val Leu Ser Glu Val	Ser Ile Gly Ala Thr	Thr Glu Ile
7265	7270	7275
Ser Arg Thr Glu Val Thr Ser	Ser Ser Arg Thr Ser	Ile Ser Gly
7280	7285	7290
Ser Ala Glu Ser Thr Met Leu	Pro Glu Ile Ser Thr	Thr Arg Lys
7295	7300	7305
Ile Ile Lys Phe Pro Thr Ser	Pro Ile Leu Ala Glu	Ser Ser Glu
7310	7315	7320
Met Thr Ile Lys Thr Gln Thr	Ser Pro Pro Gly Ser	Thr Ser Glu
7325	7330	7335
Ser Thr Phe Thr Leu Asp Thr	Ser Thr Thr Pro Ser	Leu Val Ile
7340	7345	7350
Thr His Ser Thr Met Thr Gln	Arg Leu Pro His Ser	Glu Ile Thr
7355	7360	7365
Thr Leu Val Ser Arg Gly Ala	Gly Asp Val Pro Arg	Pro Ser Ser
7370	7375	7380
Leu Pro Val Glu Glu Thr Ser	Pro Pro Ser Ser Gln	Leu Ser Leu
7385	7390	7395
Ser Ala Met Ile Ser Pro Ser	Pro Val Ser Ser Thr	Leu Pro Ala
7400	7405	7410
Ser Ser His Ser Ser Ser Ala	Ser Val Thr Ser Leu	Leu Thr Pro
7415	7420	7425
Gly Gln Val Lys Thr Thr Glu	Val Leu Asp Ala Ser	Ala Glu Pro
7430	7435	7440
Glu Thr Ser Ser Pro Pro Ser	Leu Ser Ser Thr Ser	Val Glu Ile
7445	7450	7455
Leu Ala Thr Ser Glu Val Thr	Thr Asp Thr Glu Lys	Ile His Pro
7460	7465	7470
Phe Ser Asn Thr Ala Val Thr	Lys Val Gly Thr Ser	Ser Ser Ser Gly
7475	7480	7485
His Glu Ser Pro Ser Ser Val	Leu Pro Asp Ser Glu	Thr Thr Lys
7490	7495	7500
Ala Thr Ser Ala Met Gly Thr	Ile Ser Ile Met Gly	Asp Thr Ser
7505	7510	7515

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Val Ser Thr Leu Thr Pro Ala Leu Ser Asn Thr Arg Lys Ile Gln
 7520 7525 7530
 Ser Glu Pro Ala Ser Ser Leu Thr Thr Arg Leu Arg Glu Thr Ser
 7535 7540 7545
 Thr Ser Glu Glu Thr Ser Leu Ala Thr Glu Ala Asn Thr Val Leu
 7550 7555 7560
 Ser Lys Val Ser Thr Gly Ala Thr Thr Glu Val Ser Arg Thr Glu
 7565 7570 7575
 Ala Ile Ser Phe Ser Arg Thr Ser Met Ser Gly Pro Glu Gln Ser
 7580 7585 7590
 Thr Met Ser Gln Asp Ile Ser Ile Gly Thr Ile Pro Arg Ile Ser
 7595 7600 7605
 Ala Ser Ser Val Leu Thr Glu Ser Ala Lys Met Thr Ile Thr Thr
 7610 7615 7620
 Gln Thr Gly Pro Ser Glu Ser Thr Leu Glu Ser Thr Leu Asn Leu
 7625 7630 7635
 Asn Thr Ala Thr Thr Pro Ser Trp Val Glu Thr His Ser Ile Val
 7640 7645 7650
 Ile Gln Gly Phe Pro His Pro Glu Met Thr Thr Ser Met Gly Arg
 7655 7660 7665
 Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Ser Trp Pro Ser Pro Pro Phe Val Lys Glu
 7670 7675 7680
 Thr Ser Pro Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu Ser Leu Pro Ala Val Thr Ser
 7685 7690 7695
 Pro His Pro Val Ser Thr Phe Leu Ala His Ile Pro Pro Ser
 7700 7705 7710
 Pro Leu Pro Val Thr Ser Leu Leu Thr Ser Gly Pro Ala Thr Thr
 7715 7720 7725
 Thr Asp Ile Leu Gly Thr Ser Thr Glu Pro Gly Thr Ser Ser Ser
 7730 7735 7740
 Ser Ser Leu Ser Thr Thr Ser His Glu Arg Leu Thr Thr Tyr Lys
 7745 7750 7755
 Asp Thr Ala His Thr Glu Ala Val His Pro Ser Thr Asn Thr Gly
 7760 7765 7770
 Gly Thr Asn Val Ala Thr Thr Ser Ser Gly Tyr Lys Ser Gln Ser
 7775 7780 7785
 Ser Val Leu Ala Asp Ser Ser Pro Met Cys Thr Thr Ser Thr Met
 7790 7795 7800
 Gly Asp Thr Ser Val Leu Thr Ser Thr Pro Ala Phe Leu Glu Thr
 7805 7810 7815
 Arg Arg Ile Gln Thr Glu Leu Ala Ser Ser Leu Thr Pro Gly Leu
 7820 7825 7830
 Arg Glu Ser Ser Gly Ser Glu Gly Thr Ser Ser Gly Thr Lys Met
 7835 7840 7845
 Ser Thr Val Leu Ser Lys Val Pro Thr Gly Ala Thr Thr Glu Ile
 7850 7855 7860
 Ser Lys Glu Asp Val Thr Ser Ile Pro Gly Pro Ala Gln Ser Thr
 7865 7870 7875
 Ile Ser Pro Asp Ile Ser Thr Arg Thr Val Ser Trp Phe Ser Thr
 7880 7885 7890
 Ser Pro Val Met Thr Glu Ser Ala Glu Ile Thr Met Asn Thr His
 7895 7900 7905

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Thr Ser Pro Leu Gly Ala Thr Thr Gln Gly Thr Ser Thr Leu Asp
 7910 7915 7920
 Thr Ser Ser Thr Thr Ser Leu Thr Met Thr His Ser Thr Ile Ser
 7925 7930 7935
 Gln Gly Phe Ser His Ser Gln Met Ser Thr Leu Met Arg Arg Gly
 7940 7945 7950
 Pro Glu Asp Val Ser Trp Met Ser Pro Pro Leu Leu Glu Lys Thr
 7955 7960 7965
 Arg Pro Ser Phe Ser Leu Met Ser Ser Pro Ala Thr Thr Ser Pro
 7970 7975 7980
 Ser Pro Val Ser Ser Thr Leu Pro Glu Ser Ile Ser Ser Ser Pro
 7985 7990 7995
 Leu Pro Val Thr Ser Leu Leu Thr Ser Gly Leu Ala Lys Thr Thr
 8000 8005 8010
 Asp Met Leu His Lys Ser Ser Glu Pro Val Thr Asn Ser Pro Ala
 8015 8020 8025
 Asn Leu Ser Ser Thr Ser Val Glu Ile Leu Ala Thr Ser Glu Val
 8030 8035 8040
 Thr Thr Asp Thr Glu Lys Thr His Pro Ser Ser Asn Arg Thr Val
 8045 8050 8055
 Thr Asp Val Gly Thr Ser Ser Ser Gly His Glu Ser Thr Ser Phe
 8060 8065 8070
 Val Leu Ala Asp Ser Gln Thr Ser Lys Val Thr Ser Pro Met Val
 8075 8080 8085
 Ile Thr Ser Thr Met Glu Asp Thr Ser Val Ser Thr Ser Thr Pro
 8090 8095 8100
 Gly Phe Phe Glu Thr Ser Arg Ile Gln Thr Glu Pro Thr Ser Ser
 8105 8110 8115
 Leu Thr Leu Gly Leu Arg Lys Thr Ser Ser Ser Glu Gly Thr Ser
 8120 8125 8130
 Leu Ala Thr Glu Met Ser Thr Val Leu Ser Gly Val Pro Thr Gly
 8135 8140 8145
 Ala Thr Ala Glu Val Ser Arg Thr Glu Val Thr Ser Ser Ser Arg
 8150 8155 8160
 Thr Ser Ile Ser Gly Phe Ala Gln Leu Thr Val Ser Pro Glu Thr
 8165 8170 8175
 Ser Thr Glu Thr Ile Thr Arg Leu Pro Thr Ser Ser Ile Met Thr
 8180 8185 8190
 Glu Ser Ala Glu Met Met Ile Lys Thr Gln Thr Asp Pro Pro Gly
 8195 8200 8205
 Ser Thr Pro Glu Ser Thr His Thr Val Asp Ile Ser Thr Thr Pro
 8210 8215 8220
 Asn Trp Val Glu Thr His Ser Thr Val Thr Gln Arg Phe Ser His
 8225 8230 8235
 Ser Glu Met Thr Thr Leu Val Ser Arg Ser Pro Gly Asp Met Leu
 8240 8245 8250
 Trp Pro Ser Gln Ser Ser Val Glu Glu Thr Ser Ser Ala Ser Ser
 8255 8260 8265
 Leu Leu Ser Leu Pro Ala Thr Thr Ser Pro Ser Pro Val Ser Ser
 8270 8275 8280
 Thr Leu Val Glu Asp Phe Pro Ser Ala Ser Leu Pro Val Thr Ser
 8285 8290 8295
 Leu Leu Asn Pro Gly Leu Val Ile Thr Thr Asp Arg Met Gly Ile

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8300	8305	8310
Ser Arg Glu Pro Gly Thr Ser Ser Thr Ser Asn Leu Ser Ser Thr		
8315	8320	8325
Ser His Glu Arg Leu Thr Thr Leu Glu Asp Thr Val Asp Thr Glu		
8330	8335	8340
Asp Met Gln Pro Ser Thr His Thr Ala Val Thr Asn Val Arg Thr		
8345	8350	8355
Ser Ile Ser Gly His Glu Ser Gln Ser Ser Val Leu Ser Asp Ser		
8360	8365	8370
Glu Thr Pro Lys Ala Thr Ser Pro Met Gly Thr Thr Tyr Thr Met		
8375	8380	8385
Gly Glu Thr Ser Val Ser Ile Ser Thr Ser Asp Phe Phe Glu Thr		
8390	8395	8400
Ser Arg Ile Gln Ile Glu Pro Thr Ser Ser Leu Thr Ser Gly Leu		
8405	8410	8415
Arg Glu Thr Ser Ser Ser Glu Arg Ile Ser Ser Ala Thr Glu Gly		
8420	8425	8430
Ser Thr Val Leu Ser Glu Val Pro Ser Gly Ala Thr Thr Glu Val		
8435	8440	8445
Ser Arg Thr Glu Val Ile Ser Ser Arg Gly Thr Ser Met Ser Gly		
8450	8455	8460
Pro Asp Gln Phe Thr Ile Ser Pro Asp Ile Ser Thr Glu Ala Ile		
8465	8470	8475
Thr Arg Leu Ser Thr Ser Pro Ile Met Thr Glu Ser Ala Glu Ser		
8480	8485	8490
Ala Ile Thr Ile Glu Thr Gly Ser Pro Gly Ala Thr Ser Glu Gly		
8495	8500	8505
Thr Leu Thr Leu Asp Thr Ser Thr Thr Thr Phe Trp Ser Gly Thr		
8510	8515	8520
His Ser Thr Ala Ser Pro Gly Phe Ser His Ser Glu Met Thr Thr		
8525	8530	8535
Leu Met Ser Arg Thr Pro Gly Asp Val Pro Trp Pro Ser Leu Pro		
8540	8545	8550
Ser Val Glu Glu Ala Ser Ser Val Ser Ser Ser Leu Ser Ser Pro		
8555	8560	8565
Ala Met Thr Ser Thr Ser Phe Phe Ser Thr Leu Pro Glu Ser Ile		
8570	8575	8580
Ser Ser Ser Pro His Pro Val Thr Ala Leu Leu Thr Leu Gly Pro		
8585	8590	8595
Val Lys Thr Thr Asp Met Leu Arg Thr Ser Ser Glu Pro Glu Thr		
8600	8605	8610
Ser Ser Pro Pro Asn Leu Ser Ser Thr Ser Ala Glu Ile Leu Ala		
8615	8620	8625
Thr Ser Glu Val Thr Lys Asp Arg Glu Lys Ile His Pro Ser Ser		
8630	8635	8640
Asn Thr Pro Val Val Asn Val Gly Thr Val Ile Tyr Lys His Leu		
8645	8650	8655
Ser Pro Ser Ser Val Leu Ala Asp Leu Val Thr Thr Lys Pro Thr		
8660	8665	8670
Ser Pro Met Ala Thr Thr Ser Thr Leu Gly Asn Thr Ser Val Ser		
8675	8680	8685
Thr Ser Thr Pro Ala Phe Pro Glu Thr Met Met Thr Gln Pro Thr		
8690	8695	8700

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Ser Ser Leu Thr Ser Gly Leu Arg Glu Ile Ser Thr Ser Gln Glu
 8705 8710 8715
 Thr Ser Ser Ala Thr Glu Arg Ser Ala Ser Leu Ser Gly Met Pro
 8720 8725 8730
 Thr Gly Ala Thr Thr Lys Val Ser Arg Thr Glu Ala Leu Ser Leu
 8735 8740 8745
 Gly Arg Thr Ser Thr Pro Gly Pro Ala Gln Ser Thr Ile Ser Pro
 8750 8755 8760
 Glu Ile Ser Thr Glu Thr Ile Thr Arg Ile Ser Thr Pro Leu Thr
 8765 8770 8775
 Thr Thr Gly Ser Ala Glu Met Thr Ile Thr Pro Lys Thr Gly His
 8780 8785 8790
 Ser Gly Ala Ser Ser Gln Gly Thr Phe Thr Leu Asp Thr Ser Ser
 8795 8800 8805
 Arg Ala Ser Trp Pro Gly Thr His Ser Ala Ala Thr His Arg Ser
 8810 8815 8820
 Pro His Ser Gly Met Thr Thr Pro Met Ser Arg Gly Pro Glu Asp
 8825 8830 8835
 Val Ser Trp Pro Ser Arg Pro Ser Val Glu Lys Thr Ser Pro Pro
 8840 8845 8850
 Ser Ser Leu Val Ser Leu Ser Ala Val Thr Ser Pro Ser Pro Leu
 8855 8860 8865
 Tyr Ser Thr Pro Ser Glu Ser Ser His Ser Ser Pro Leu Arg Val
 8870 8875 8880
 Thr Ser Leu Phe Thr Pro Val Met Met Lys Thr Thr Asp Met Leu
 8885 8890 8895
 Asp Thr Ser Leu Glu Pro Val Thr Thr Ser Pro Pro Ser Met Asn
 8900 8905 8910
 Ile Thr Ser Asp Glu Ser Leu Ala Thr Ser Lys Ala Thr Met Glu
 8915 8920 8925
 Thr Glu Ala Ile Gln Leu Ser Glu Asn Thr Ala Val Thr Gln Met
 8930 8935 8940
 Gly Thr Ile Ser Ala Arg Gln Glu Phe Tyr Ser Ser Tyr Pro Gly
 8945 8950 8955
 Leu Pro Glu Pro Ser Lys Val Thr Ser Pro Val Val Thr Ser Ser
 8960 8965 8970
 Thr Ile Lys Asp Ile Val Ser Thr Thr Ile Pro Ala Ser Ser Glu
 8975 8980 8985
 Ile Thr Arg Ile Glu Met Glu Ser Thr Ser Thr Leu Thr Pro Thr
 8990 8995 9000
 Pro Arg Glu Thr Ser Thr Ser Gln Glu Ile His Ser Ala Thr Lys
 9005 9010 9015
 Pro Ser Thr Val Pro Tyr Lys Ala Leu Thr Ser Ala Thr Ile Glu
 9020 9025 9030
 Asp Ser Met Thr Gln Val Met Ser Ser Ser Arg Gly Pro Ser Pro
 9035 9040 9045
 Asp Gln Ser Thr Met Ser Gln Asp Ile Ser Thr Glu Val Ile Thr
 9050 9055 9060
 Arg Leu Ser Thr Ser Pro Ile Lys Thr Glu Ser Thr Glu Met Thr
 9065 9070 9075
 Ile Thr Thr Gln Thr Gly Ser Pro Gly Ala Thr Ser Arg Gly Thr
 9080 9085 9090

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Leu Thr Leu Asp Thr Ser Thr Thr Phe Met Ser Gly Thr His Ser
 9095 9100 9105
 Thr Ala Ser Gln Gly Phe Ser His Ser Gln Met Thr Ala Leu Met
 9110 9115 9120
 Ser Arg Thr Pro Gly Asp Val Pro Trp Leu Ser His Pro Ser Val
 9125 9130 9135
 Glu Glu Ala Ser Ser Ala Ser Phe Ser Leu Ser Ser Pro Val Met
 9140 9145 9150
 Thr Ser Ser Ser Pro Val Ser Ser Thr Leu Pro Asp Ser Ile His
 9155 9160 9165
 Ser Ser Ser Leu Pro Val Thr Ser Leu Leu Thr Ser Gly Leu Val
 9170 9175 9180
 Lys Thr Thr Glu Leu Leu Gly Thr Ser Ser Glu Pro Glu Thr Ser
 9185 9190 9195
 Ser Pro Pro Asn Leu Ser Ser Thr Ser Ala Glu Ile Leu Ala Ile
 9200 9205 9210
 Thr Glu Val Thr Thr Asp Thr Glu Lys Leu Glu Met Thr Asn Val
 9215 9220 9225
 Val Thr Ser Gly Tyr Thr His Glu Ser Pro Ser Ser Val Leu Ala
 9230 9235 9240
 Asp Ser Val Thr Thr Lys Ala Thr Ser Ser Met Gly Ile Thr Tyr
 9245 9250 9255
 Pro Thr Gly Asp Thr Asn Val Leu Thr Ser Thr Pro Ala Phe Ser
 9260 9265 9270
 Asp Thr Ser Arg Ile Gln Thr Lys Ser Lys Leu Ser Leu Thr Pro
 9275 9280 9285
 Gly Leu Met Glu Thr Ser Ile Ser Glu Glu Thr Ser Ser Ala Thr
 9290 9295 9300
 Glu Lys Ser Thr Val Leu Ser Ser Val Pro Thr Gly Ala Thr Thr
 9305 9310 9315
 Glu Val Ser Arg Thr Glu Ala Ile Ser Ser Arg Thr Ser Ile
 9320 9325 9330
 Pro Gly Pro Ala Gln Ser Thr Met Ser Ser Asp Thr Ser Met Glu
 9335 9340 9345
 Thr Ile Thr Arg Ile Ser Thr Pro Leu Thr Arg Lys Glu Ser Thr
 9350 9355 9360
 Asp Met Ala Ile Thr Pro Lys Thr Gly Pro Ser Gly Ala Thr Ser
 9365 9370 9375
 Gln Gly Thr Phe Thr Leu Asp Ser Ser Ser Thr Ala Ser Trp Pro
 9380 9385 9390
 Gly Thr His Ser Ala Thr Thr Gln Arg Phe Pro Gln Ser Val Val
 9395 9400 9405
 Thr Thr Pro Met Ser Arg Gly Pro Glu Asp Val Ser Trp Pro Ser
 9410 9415 9420
 Pro Leu Ser Val Glu Lys Asn Ser Pro Pro Ser Ser Leu Val Ser
 9425 9430 9435
 Ser Ser Ser Val Thr Ser Pro Ser Pro Leu Tyr Ser Thr Pro Ser
 9440 9445 9450
 Gly Ser Ser His Ser Ser Pro Val Pro Val Thr Ser Leu Phe Thr
 9455 9460 9465
 Ser Ile Met Met Lys Ala Thr Asp Met Leu Asp Ala Ser Leu Glu
 9470 9475 9480
 Pro Glu Thr Thr Ser Ala Pro Asn Met Asn Ile Thr Ser Asp Glu

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9485	9490	9495
Ser Leu Ala Ala Ser Lys Ala Thr Thr Glu Thr Ala Ile His		
9500	9505	9510
Val Phe Glu Asn Thr Ala Ala Ser His Val Glu Thr Thr Ser Ala		
9515	9520	9525
Thr Glu Glu Leu Tyr Ser Ser Pro Gly Phe Ser Glu Pro Thr		
9530	9535	9540
Lys Val Ile Ser Pro Val Val Thr Ser Ser Ser Ile Arg Asp Asn		
9545	9550	9555
Met Val Ser Thr Thr Met Pro Gly Ser Ser Gly Ile Thr Arg Ile		
9560	9565	9570
Glu Ile Glu Ser Met Ser Ser Leu Thr Pro Gly Leu Arg Glu Thr		
9575	9580	9585
Arg Thr Ser Gln Asp Ile Thr Ser Ser Thr Glu Thr Ser Thr Val		
9590	9595	9600
Leu Tyr Lys Met Pro Ser Gly Ala Thr Pro Glu Val Ser Arg Thr		
9605	9610	9615
Glu Val Met Pro Ser Ser Arg Thr Ser Ile Pro Gly Pro Ala Gln		
9620	9625	9630
Ser Thr Met Ser Leu Asp Ile Ser Asp Glu Val Val Thr Arg Leu		
9635	9640	9645
Ser Thr Ser Pro Ile Met Thr Glu Ser Ala Glu Ile Thr Ile Thr		
9650	9655	9660
Thr Gln Thr Gly Tyr Ser Leu Ala Thr Ser Gln Val Thr Leu Pro		
9665	9670	9675
Leu Gly Thr Ser Met Thr Phe Leu Ser Gly Thr His Ser Thr Met		
9680	9685	9690
Ser Gln Gly Leu Ser His Ser Glu Met Thr Asn Leu Met Ser Arg		
9695	9700	9705
Gly Pro Glu Ser Leu Ser Trp Thr Ser Pro Arg Phe Val Glu Thr		
9710	9715	9720
Thr Arg Ser Ser Ser Ser Leu Thr Ser Leu Pro Leu Thr Thr Ser		
9725	9730	9735
Leu Ser Pro Val Ser Ser Thr Leu Leu Asp Ser Ser Pro Ser Ser		
9740	9745	9750
Pro Leu Pro Val Thr Ser Leu Ile Leu Pro Gly Leu Val Lys Thr		
9755	9760	9765
Thr Glu Val Leu Asp Thr Ser Ser Glu Pro Lys Thr Ser Ser Ser		
9770	9775	9780
Pro Asn Leu Ser Ser Thr Ser Val Glu Ile Pro Ala Thr Ser Glu		
9785	9790	9795
Ile Met Thr Asp Thr Glu Lys Ile His Pro Ser Ser Asn Thr Ala		
9800	9805	9810
Val Ala Lys Val Arg Thr Ser Ser Ser Val His Glu Ser His Ser		
9815	9820	9825
Ser Val Leu Ala Asp Ser Glu Thr Thr Ile Thr Ile Pro Ser Met		
9830	9835	9840
Gly Ile Thr Ser Ala Val Asp Asp Thr Thr Val Phe Thr Ser Asn		
9845	9850	9855
Pro Ala Phe Ser Glu Thr Arg Arg Ile Pro Thr Glu Pro Thr Phe		
9860	9865	9870
Ser Leu Thr Pro Gly Phe Arg Glu Thr Ser Thr Ser Glu Glu Thr		
9875	9880	9885

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Thr Ser Ile Thr Glu Thr Ser Ala Val Leu Tyr Gly Val Pro Thr
 9890 9895 9900
 Ser Ala Thr Thr Glu Val Ser Met Thr Glu Ile Met Ser Ser Asn
 9905 9910 9915
 Arg Ile His Ile Pro Asp Ser Asp Gln Ser Thr Met Ser Pro Asp
 9920 9925 9930
 Ile Ile Thr Glu Val Ile Thr Arg Leu Ser Ser Ser Met Met
 9935 9940 9945
 Ser Glu Ser Thr Gln Met Thr Ile Thr Thr Gln Lys Ser Ser Pro
 9950 9955 9960
 Gly Ala Thr Ala Gln Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Ala Thr Thr Thr Ala
 9965 9970 9975
 Pro Leu Ala Arg Thr His Ser Thr Val Pro Pro Arg Phe Leu His
 9980 9985 9990
 Ser Glu Met Thr Thr Leu Met Ser Arg Ser Pro Glu Asn Pro Ser
 9995 10000 10005
 Trp Lys Ser Ser Leu Phe Val Glu Lys Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser
 10010 10015 10020
 Leu Leu Ser Leu Pro Val Thr Thr Ser Pro Ser Val Ser Ser Thr
 10025 10030 10035
 Leu Pro Gln Ser Ile Pro Ser Ser Ser Phe Ser Val Thr Ser Leu
 10040 10045 10050
 Leu Thr Pro Gly Met Val Lys Thr Thr Asp Thr Ser Thr Glu Pro
 10055 10060 10065
 Gly Thr Ser Leu Ser Pro Asn Leu Ser Gly Thr Ser Val Glu Ile
 10070 10075 10080
 Leu Ala Ala Ser Glu Val Thr Thr Asp Thr Glu Lys Ile His Pro
 10085 10090 10095
 Ser Ser Ser Met Ala Val Thr Asn Val Gly Thr Thr Ser Ser Gly
 10100 10105 10110
 His Glu Leu Tyr Ser Ser Val Ser Ile His Ser Glu Pro Ser Lys
 10115 10120 10125
 Ala Thr Tyr Pro Val Gly Thr Pro Ser Ser Met Ala Glu Thr Ser
 10130 10135 10140
 Ile Ser Thr Ser Met Pro Ala Asn Phe Glu Thr Thr Gly Phe Glu
 10145 10150 10155
 Ala Glu Pro Phe Ser His Leu Thr Ser Gly Phe Arg Lys Thr Asn
 10160 10165 10170
 Met Ser Leu Asp Thr Ser Ser Val Thr Pro Thr Asn Thr Pro Ser
 10175 10180 10185
 Ser Pro Gly Ser Thr His Leu Leu Gln Ser Ser Lys Thr Asp Phe
 10190 10195 10200
 Thr Ser Ser Ala Lys Thr Ser Ser Pro Asp Trp Pro Pro Ala Ser
 10205 10210 10215
 Gln Tyr Thr Glu Ile Pro Val Asp Ile Ile Thr Pro Phe Asn Ala
 10220 10225 10230
 Ser Pro Ser Ile Thr Glu Ser Thr Gly Ile Thr Ser Phe Pro Glu
 10235 10240 10245
 Ser Arg Phe Thr Met Ser Val Thr Glu Ser Thr His His Leu Ser
 10250 10255 10260
 Thr Asp Leu Leu Pro Ser Ala Glu Thr Ile Ser Thr Gly Thr Val
 10265 10270 10275

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Met	Pro	Ser	Leu	Ser	Glu	Ala	Met	Thr	Ser	Phe	Ala	Thr	Thr	Gly
10280					10285						10290			
Val	Pro	Arg	Ala	Ile	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser	Pro	Phe	Ser	Arg	Thr
10295					10300						10305			
Glu	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Asp	Ala	Thr	Leu	Ser	Thr	Ile	Ala	Glu	Ser
10310					10315						10320			
Leu	Pro	Ser	Ser	Thr	Pro	Val	Pro	Phe	Ser	Ser	Ser	Thr	Phe	Thr
10325					10330						10335			
Thr	Thr	Asp	Ser	Ser	Thr	Ile	Pro	Ala	Leu	His	Glu	Ile	Thr	Ser
10340					10345						10350			
Ser	Ser	Ala	Thr	Pro	Tyr	Arg	Val	Asp	Thr	Ser	Leu	Gly	Thr	Glu
10355					10360						10365			
Ser	Ser	Thr	Thr	Glu	Gly	Arg	Leu	Val	Met	Val	Ser	Thr	Leu	Asp
10370					10375						10380			
Thr	Ser	Ser	Gln	Pro	Gly	Arg	Thr	Ser	Ser	Ser	Pro	Ile	Leu	Asp
10385					10390						10395			
Thr	Arg	Met	Thr	Glu	Ser	Val	Glu	Leu	Gly	Thr	Val	Thr	Ser	Ala
10400					10405						10410			
Tyr	Gln	Val	Pro	Ser	Leu	Ser	Thr	Arg	Leu	Thr	Arg	Thr	Asp	Gly
10415					10420						10425			
Ile	Met	Glu	His	Ile	Thr	Lys	Ile	Pro	Asn	Glu	Ala	Ala	His	Arg
10430					10435						10440			
Gly	Thr	Ile	Arg	Pro	Val	Lys	Gly	Pro	Gln	Thr	Ser	Thr	Ser	Pro
10445					10450						10455			
Ala	Ser	Pro	Lys	Gly	Leu	His	Thr	Gly	Gly	Thr	Lys	Arg	Met	Glu
10460					10465						10470			
Thr	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ala	Leu	Lys	Thr	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ala	Leu	Lys	Thr
10475					10480						10485			
Thr	Ser	Arg	Ala	Thr	Leu	Thr	Thr	Ser	Val	Tyr	Thr	Pro	Thr	Leu
10490					10495						10500			
Gly	Thr	Leu	Thr	Pro	Leu	Asn	Ala	Ser	Met	Gln	Met	Ala	Ser	Thr
10505					10510						10515			
Ile	Pro	Thr	Glu	Met	Met	Ile	Thr	Thr	Pro	Tyr	Val	Phe	Pro	Asp
10520					10525						10530			
Val	Pro	Glu	Thr	Thr	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ala	Thr	Ser	Leu	Gly	Ala	Glu
10535					10540						10545			
Thr	Ser	Thr	Ala	Leu	Pro	Arg	Thr	Thr	Pro	Ser	Val	Phe	Asn	Arg
10550					10555						10560			
Glu	Ser	Glu	Thr	Thr	Ala	Ser	Leu	Val	Ser	Arg	Ser	Gly	Ala	Glu
10565					10570						10575			
Arg	Ser	Pro	Val	Ile	Gln	Thr	Leu	Asp	Val	Ser	Ser	Ser	Glu	Pro
10580					10585						10590			
Asp	Thr	Thr	Ala	Ser	Trp	Val	Ile	His	Pro	Ala	Glu	Thr	Ile	Pro
10595					10600						10605			
Thr	Val	Ser	Lys	Thr	Thr	Pro	Asn	Phe	Phe	His	Ser	Glu	Leu	Asp
10610					10615						10620			
Thr	Val	Ser	Ser	Thr	Ala	Thr	Ser	His	Gly	Ala	Asp	Val	Ser	Ser
10625					10630						10635			
Ala	Ile	Pro	Thr	Asn	Ile	Ser	Pro	Ser	Glu	Leu	Asp	Ala	Leu	Thr
10640					10645						10650			
Pro	Leu	Val	Thr	Ile	Ser	Gly	Thr	Asp	Thr	Ser	Thr	Thr	Phe	Pro
10655					10660						10665			
Thr	Leu	Thr	Lys	Ser	Pro	His	Glu	Thr	Glu	Thr	Arg	Thr	Thr	Trp

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10670	10675	10680
Leu Thr His Pro Ala Glu Thr Ser Ser Thr Ile Pro Arg Thr Ile		
10685	10690	10695
Pro Asn Phe Ser His His Glu Ser Asp Ala Thr Pro Ser Ile Ala		
10700	10705	10710
Thr Ser Pro Gly Ala Glu Thr Ser Ser Ala Ile Pro Ile Met Thr		
10715	10720	10725
Val Ser Pro Gly Ala Glu Asp Leu Val Thr Ser Gln Val Thr Ser		
10730	10735	10740
Ser Gly Thr Asp Arg Asn Met Thr Ile Pro Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser		
10745	10750	10755
Pro Gly Glu Pro Lys Thr Ile Ala Ser Leu Val Thr His Pro Glu		
10760	10765	10770
Ala Gln Thr Ser Ser Ala Ile Pro Thr Ser Thr Ile Ser Pro Ala		
10775	10780	10785
Val Ser Arg Leu Val Thr Ser Met Val Thr Ser Leu Ala Ala Lys		
10790	10795	10800
Thr Ser Thr Thr Asn Arg Ala Leu Thr Asn Ser Pro Gly Glu Pro		
10805	10810	10815
Ala Thr Thr Val Ser Leu Val Thr His Pro Ala Gln Thr Ser Pro		
10820	10825	10830
Thr Val Pro Trp Thr Thr Ser Ile Phe Phe His Ser Lys Ser Asp		
10835	10840	10845
Thr Thr Pro Ser Met Thr Thr Ser His Gly Ala Glu Ser Ser Ser		
10850	10855	10860
Ala Val Pro Thr Pro Thr Val Ser Thr Glu Val Pro Gly Val Val		
10865	10870	10875
Thr Pro Leu Val Thr Ser Ser Arg Ala Val Ile Ser Thr Thr Ile		
10880	10885	10890
Pro Ile Leu Thr Leu Ser Pro Gly Glu Pro Glu Thr Thr Pro Ser		
10895	10900	10905
Met Ala Thr Ser His Gly Glu Glu Ala Ser Ser Ala Ile Pro Thr		
10910	10915	10920
Pro Thr Val Ser Pro Gly Val Pro Gly Val Val Thr Ser Leu Val		
10925	10930	10935
Thr Ser Ser Arg Ala Val Thr Ser Thr Thr Ile Pro Ile Leu Thr		
10940	10945	10950
Phe Ser Leu Gly Glu Pro Glu Thr Thr Pro Ser Met Ala Thr Ser		
10955	10960	10965
His Gly Thr Glu Ala Gly Ser Ala Val Pro Thr Val Leu Pro Glu		
10970	10975	10980
Val Pro Gly Met Val Thr Ser Leu Val Ala Ser Ser Arg Ala Val		
10985	10990	10995
Thr Ser Thr Thr Leu Pro Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Pro Gly Glu Pro		
11000	11005	11010
Glu Thr Thr Pro Ser Met Ala Thr Ser His Gly Ala Glu Ala Ser		
11015	11020	11025
Ser Thr Val Pro Thr Val Ser Pro Glu Val Pro Gly Val Val Thr		
11030	11035	11040
Ser Leu Val Thr Ser Ser Ser Gly Val Asn Ser Thr Ser Ile Pro		
11045	11050	11055
Thr Leu Ile Leu Ser Pro Gly Glu Leu Glu Thr Thr Pro Ser Met		
11060	11065	11070

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Ala Thr Ser His Gly Ala Glu Ala Ser Ser Ala Val Pro Thr Pro
 11075 11080 11085
 Thr Val Ser Pro Gly Val Ser Gly Val Val Thr Pro Leu Val Thr
 11090 11095 11100
 Ser Ser Arg Ala Val Thr Ser Thr Thr Ile Pro Ile Leu Thr Leu
 11105 11110 11115
 Ser Ser Ser Glu Pro Glu Thr Thr Pro Ser Met Ala Thr Ser His
 11120 11125 11130
 Gly Val Glu Ala Ser Ser Ala Val Leu Thr Val Ser Pro Glu Val
 11135 11140 11145
 Pro Gly Met Val Thr Ser Leu Val Thr Ser Ser Arg Ala Val Thr
 11150 11155 11160
 Ser Thr Thr Ile Pro Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Ser Asp Glu Pro Glu
 11165 11170 11175
 Thr Thr Thr Ser Leu Val Thr His Ser Glu Ala Lys Met Ile Ser
 11180 11185 11190
 Ala Ile Pro Thr Leu Ala Val Ser Pro Thr Val Gln Gly Leu Val
 11195 11200 11205
 Thr Ser Leu Val Thr Ser Ser Gly Ser Glu Thr Ser Ala Phe Ser
 11210 11215 11220
 Asn Leu Thr Val Ala Ser Ser Gln Pro Glu Thr Ile Asp Ser Trp
 11225 11230 11235
 Val Ala His Pro Gly Thr Glu Ala Ser Ser Val Val Pro Thr Leu
 11240 11245 11250
 Thr Val Ser Thr Gly Glu Pro Phe Thr Asn Ile Ser Leu Val Thr
 11255 11260 11265
 His Pro Ala Glu Ser Ser Ser Thr Leu Pro Arg Thr Thr Ser Arg
 11270 11275 11280
 Phe Ser His Ser Glu Leu Asp Thr Met Pro Ser Thr Val Thr Ser
 11285 11290 11295
 Pro Glu Ala Glu Ser Ser Ser Ala Ile Ser Thr Thr Ile Ser Pro
 11300 11305 11310
 Gly Ile Pro Gly Val Leu Thr Ser Leu Val Thr Ser Ser Gly Arg
 11315 11320 11325
 Asp Ile Ser Ala Thr Phe Pro Thr Val Pro Glu Ser Pro His Glu
 11330 11335 11340
 Ser Glu Ala Thr Ala Ser Trp Val Thr His Pro Ala Val Thr Ser
 11345 11350 11355
 Thr Thr Val Pro Arg Thr Thr Pro Asn Tyr Ser His Ser Glu Pro
 11360 11365 11370
 Asp Thr Thr Pro Ser Ile Ala Thr Ser Pro Gly Ala Glu Ala Thr
 11375 11380 11385
 Ser Asp Phe Pro Thr Ile Thr Val Ser Pro Asp Val Pro Asp Met
 11390 11395 11400
 Val Thr Ser Gln Val Thr Ser Ser Gly Thr Asp Thr Ser Ile Thr
 11405 11410 11415
 Ile Pro Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Ser Gly Glu Pro Glu Thr Thr Thr
 11420 11425 11430
 Ser Phe Ile Thr Tyr Ser Glu Thr His Thr Ser Ser Ala Ile Pro
 11435 11440 11445
 Thr Leu Pro Val Ser Pro Gly Ala Ser Lys Met Leu Thr Ser Leu
 11450 11455 11460

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Val Ile Ser Ser Gly Thr Asp Ser Thr Thr Thr Phe Pro Thr Leu
 11465 11470 11475
 Thr Glu Thr Pro Tyr Glu Pro Glu Thr Thr Ala Ile Gln Leu Ile
 11480 11485 11490
 His Pro Ala Glu Thr Asn Thr Met Val Pro Arg Thr Thr Pro Lys
 11495 11500 11505
 Phe Ser His Ser Lys Ser Asp Thr Thr Leu Pro Val Ala Ile Thr
 11510 11515 11520
 Ser Pro Gly Pro Glu Ala Ser Ser Ala Val Ser Thr Thr Thr Ile
 11525 11530 11535
 Ser Pro Asp Met Ser Asp Leu Val Thr Ser Leu Val Pro Ser Ser
 11540 11545 11550
 Gly Thr Asp Thr Ser Thr Thr Phe Pro Thr Leu Ser Glu Thr Pro
 11555 11560 11565
 Tyr Glu Pro Glu Thr Thr Ala Thr Trp Leu Thr His Pro Ala Glu
 11570 11575 11580
 Thr Ser Thr Thr Val Ser Gly Thr Ile Pro Asn Phe Ser His Arg
 11585 11590 11595
 Gly Ser Asp Thr Ala Pro Ser Met Val Thr Ser Pro Gly Val Asp
 11600 11605 11610
 Thr Arg Ser Gly Val Pro Thr Thr Thr Ile Pro Pro Ser Ile Pro
 11615 11620 11625
 Gly Val Val Thr Ser Gln Val Thr Ser Ser Ala Thr Asp Thr Ser
 11630 11635 11640
 Thr Ala Ile Pro Thr Leu Thr Pro Ser Pro Gly Glu Pro Glu Thr
 11645 11650 11655
 Thr Ala Ser Ser Ala Thr His Pro Gly Thr Gln Thr Gly Phe Thr
 11660 11665 11670
 Val Pro Ile Arg Thr Val Pro Ser Ser Glu Pro Asp Thr Met Ala
 11675 11680 11685
 Ser Trp Val Thr His Pro Pro Gln Thr Ser Thr Pro Val Ser Arg
 11690 11695 11700
 Thr Thr Ser Ser Phe Ser His Ser Ser Pro Asp Ala Thr Pro Val
 11705 11710 11715
 Met Ala Thr Ser Pro Arg Thr Glu Ala Ser Ser Ala Val Leu Thr
 11720 11725 11730
 Thr Ile Ser Pro Gly Ala Pro Glu Met Val Thr Ser Gln Ile Thr
 11735 11740 11745
 Ser Ser Gly Ala Ala Thr Ser Thr Thr Val Pro Thr Leu Thr His
 11750 11755 11760
 Ser Pro Gly Met Pro Glu Thr Thr Ala Leu Leu Ser Thr His Pro
 11765 11770 11775
 Arg Thr Glu Thr Ser Lys Thr Phe Pro Ala Ser Thr Val Phe Pro
 11780 11785 11790
 Gln Val Ser Glu Thr Thr Ala Ser Leu Thr Ile Arg Pro Gly Ala
 11795 11800 11805
 Glu Thr Ser Thr Ala Leu Pro Thr Gln Thr Thr Ser Ser Leu Phe
 11810 11815 11820
 Thr Leu Leu Val Thr Gly Thr Ser Arg Val Asp Leu Ser Pro Thr
 11825 11830 11835
 Ala Ser Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Lys Thr Ala Pro Leu Ser Thr His
 11840 11845 11850
 Pro Gly Thr Glu Thr Ser Thr Met Ile Pro Thr Ser Thr Leu Ser

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11855	11860	11865
Leu Gly	Leu Leu Glu Thr Thr	Gly Leu Leu Ala Thr Ser Ser Ser
11870	11875	11880
Ala Glu	Thr Ser Thr Ser Thr	Leu Thr Leu Thr Val Ser Pro Ala
11885	11890	11895
Val Ser	Gly Leu Ser Ser Ala	Ser Ile Thr Thr Asp Lys Pro Gln
11900	11905	11910
Thr Val	Thr Ser Trp Asn Thr	Glu Thr Ser Pro Ser Val Thr Ser
11915	11920	11925
Val Gly	Pro Pro Glu Phe Ser	Arg Thr Val Thr Gly Thr Thr Met
11930	11935	11940
Thr Leu	Ile Pro Ser Glu Met	Pro Thr Pro Pro Lys Thr Ser His
11945	11950	11955
Gly Glu	Gly Val Ser Pro Thr	Thr Ile Leu Arg Thr Thr Met Val
11960	11965	11970
Glu Ala	Thr Asn Leu Ala Thr	Thr Gly Ser Ser Pro Thr Val Ala
11975	11980	11985
Lys Thr	Thr Thr Thr Phe Asn	Thr Leu Ala Gly Ser Leu Phe Thr
11990	11995	12000
Pro Leu	Thr Thr Pro Gly Met	Ser Thr Leu Ala Ser Glu Ser Val
12005	12010	12015
Thr Ser	Arg Thr Ser Tyr Asn	His Arg Ser Trp Ile Ser Thr Thr
12020	12025	12030
Ser Ser	Tyr Asn Arg Arg Tyr	Trp Thr Pro Ala Thr Ser Thr Pro
12035	12040	12045
Val Thr	Ser Thr Phe Ser Pro	Gly Ile Ser Thr Ser Ser Ile Pro
12050	12055	12060
Ser Ser	Thr Ala Ala Thr Val	Pro Phe Met Val Pro Phe Thr Leu
12065	12070	12075
Asn Phe	Thr Ile Thr Asn Leu	Gln Tyr Glu Glu Asp Met Arg His
12080	12085	12090
Pro Gly	Ser Arg Lys Phe Asn	Ala Thr Glu Arg Glu Leu Gln Gly
12095	12100	12105
Leu Leu	Lys Pro Leu Phe Arg	Asn Ser Ser Leu Glu Tyr Leu Tyr
12110	12115	12120
Ser Gly	Cys Arg Leu Ala Ser	Leu Arg Pro Glu Lys Asp Ser Ser
12125	12130	12135
Ala Thr	Ala Val Asp Ala Ile	Cys Thr His Arg Pro Asp Pro Glu
12140	12145	12150
Asp Leu	Gly Leu Asp Arg Glu	Arg Leu Tyr Trp Glu Leu Ser Asn
12155	12160	12165
Leu Thr	Asn Gly Ile Gln Glu	Leu Gly Pro Tyr Thr Leu Asp Arg
12170	12175	12180
Asn Ser	Leu Tyr Val Asn Gly	Phe Thr His Arg Ser Ser Met Pro
12185	12190	12195
Thr Thr	Ser Thr Pro Gly Thr	Ser Thr Val Asp Val Gly Thr Ser
12200	12205	12210
Gly Thr	Pro Ser Ser Ser Pro	Ser Pro Thr Thr Ala Gly Pro Leu
12215	12220	12225
Leu Met	Pro Phe Thr Leu Asn	Phe Thr Ile Thr Asn Leu Gln Tyr
12230	12235	12240
Glu Glu	Asp Met Arg Arg Thr	Gly Ser Arg Lys Phe Asn Thr Met
12245	12250	12255

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Glu Ser Val Leu Gln Gly Leu Leu Lys Pro Leu Phe Lys Asn Thr
 12260 12265 12270
 Ser Val Gly Pro Leu Tyr Ser Gly Cys Arg Leu Thr Leu Leu Arg
 12275 12280 12285
 Pro Glu Lys Asp Gly Ala Ala Thr Gly Val Asp Ala Ile Cys Thr
 12290 12295 12300
 His Arg Leu Asp Pro Lys Ser Pro Gly Leu Asn Arg Glu Gln Leu
 12305 12310 12315
 Tyr Trp Glu Leu Ser Lys Leu Thr Asn Asp Ile Glu Glu Leu Gly
 12320 12325 12330
 Pro Tyr Thr Leu Asp Arg Asn Ser Leu Tyr Val Asn Gly Phe Thr
 12335 12340 12345
 His Gln Ser Ser Val Ser Thr Thr Ser Thr Pro Gly Thr Ser Thr
 12350 12355 12360
 Val Asp Leu Arg Thr Ser Gly Thr Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ser Pro
 12365 12370 12375
 Thr Ile Met Ala Ala Gly Pro Leu Leu Val Pro Phe Thr Leu Asn
 12380 12385 12390
 Phe Thr Ile Thr Asn Leu Gln Tyr Gly Glu Asp Met Gly His Pro
 12395 12400 12405
 Gly Ser Arg Lys Phe Asn Thr Thr Glu Arg Val Leu Gln Gly Leu
 12410 12415 12420
 Leu Gly Pro Ile Phe Lys Asn Thr Ser Val Gly Pro Leu Tyr Ser
 12425 12430 12435
 Gly Cys Arg Leu Thr Ser Leu Arg Ser Glu Lys Asp Gly Ala Ala
 12440 12445 12450
 Thr Gly Val Asp Ala Ile Cys Ile His His Leu Asp Pro Lys Ser
 12455 12460 12465
 Pro Gly Leu Asn Arg Glu Arg Leu Tyr Trp Glu Leu Ser Gln Leu
 12470 12475 12480
 Thr Asn Gly Ile Lys Glu Leu Gly Pro Tyr Thr Leu Asp Arg Asn
 12485 12490 12495
 Ser Leu Tyr Val Asn Gly Phe Thr His Arg Thr Ser Val Pro Thr
 12500 12505 12510
 Ser Ser Thr Pro Gly Thr Ser Thr Val Asp Leu Gly Thr Ser Gly
 12515 12520 12525
 Thr Pro Phe Ser Leu Pro Ser Pro Ala Thr Ala Gly Pro Leu Leu
 12530 12535 12540
 Val Leu Phe Thr Leu Asn Phe Thr Ile Thr Asn Leu Lys Tyr Glu
 12545 12550 12555
 Glu Asp Met His Arg Pro Gly Ser Arg Lys Phe Asn Thr Thr Glu
 12560 12565 12570
 Arg Val Leu Gln Thr Leu Leu Gly Pro Met Phe Lys Asn Thr Ser
 12575 12580 12585
 Val Gly Leu Leu Tyr Ser Gly Cys Arg Leu Thr Leu Leu Arg Ser
 12590 12595 12600
 Glu Lys Asp Gly Ala Ala Thr Gly Val Asp Ala Ile Cys Thr His
 12605 12610 12615
 Arg Leu Asp Pro Lys Ser Pro Gly Val Asp Arg Glu Gln Leu Tyr
 12620 12625 12630
 Trp Glu Leu Ser Gln Leu Thr Asn Gly Ile Lys Glu Leu Gly Pro
 12635 12640 12645

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Tyr	Thr	Leu	Asp	Arg	Asn	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Val	Asn	Gly	Phe	Thr	His
12650					12655					12660				
Trp	Ile	Pro	Val	Pro	Thr	Ser	Ser	Thr	Pro	Gly	Thr	Ser	Thr	Val
12665					12670					12675				
Asp	Leu	Gly	Ser	Gly	Thr	Pro	Ser	Ser	Leu	Pro	Ser	Pro	Thr	Thr
12680					12685					12690				
Ala	Gly	Pro	Leu	Leu	Val	Pro	Phe	Thr	Leu	Asn	Phe	Thr	Ile	Thr
12695					12700					12705				
Asn	Leu	Lys	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Asp	Met	His	Cys	Pro	Gly	Ser	Arg	Lys
12710					12715					12720				
Phe	Asn	Thr	Thr	Glu	Arg	Val	Leu	Gln	Ser	Leu	Leu	Gly	Pro	Met
12725					12730					12735				
Phe	Lys	Asn	Thr	Ser	Val	Gly	Pro	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Cys	Arg	Leu
12740					12745					12750				
Thr	Leu	Leu	Arg	Ser	Glu	Lys	Asp	Gly	Ala	Ala	Thr	Gly	Val	Asp
12755					12760					12765				
Ala	Ile	Cys	Thr	His	Arg	Leu	Asp	Pro	Lys	Ser	Pro	Gly	Val	Asp
12770					12775					12780				
Arg	Glu	Gln	Leu	Tyr	Trp	Glu	Leu	Ser	Gln	Leu	Thr	Asn	Gly	Ile
12785					12790					12795				
Lys	Glu	Leu	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Asp	Arg	Asn	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Val
12800					12805					12810				
Asn	Gly	Phe	Thr	His	Gln	Thr	Ser	Ala	Pro	Asn	Thr	Ser	Thr	Pro
12815					12820					12825				
Gly	Thr	Ser	Thr	Val	Asp	Leu	Gly	Thr	Ser	Gly	Thr	Pro	Ser	Ser
12830					12835					12840				
Leu	Pro	Ser	Pro	Thr	Ser	Ala	Gly	Pro	Leu	Leu	Val	Pro	Phe	Thr
12845					12850					12855				
Leu	Asn	Phe	Thr	Ile	Thr	Asn	Leu	Gln	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Asp	Met	His
12860					12865					12870				
His	Pro	Gly	Ser	Arg	Lys	Phe	Asn	Thr	Thr	Glu	Arg	Val	Leu	Gln
12875					12880					12885				
Gly	Leu	Leu	Gly	Pro	Met	Phe	Lys	Asn	Thr	Ser	Val	Gly	Leu	Leu
12890					12895					12900				
Tyr	Ser	Gly	Cys	Arg	Leu	Thr	Leu	Leu	Arg	Pro	Glu	Lys	Asn	Gly
12905					12910					12915				
Ala	Ala	Thr	Gly	Met	Asp	Ala	Ile	Cys	Ser	His	Arg	Leu	Asp	Pro
12920					12925					12930				
Lys	Ser	Pro	Gly	Leu	Asn	Arg	Glu	Gln	Leu	Tyr	Trp	Glu	Leu	Ser
12935					12940					12945				
Gln	Leu	Thr	His	Gly	Ile	Lys	Glu	Leu	Gly	Pro	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Asp
12950					12955					12960				
Arg	Asn	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Val	Asn	Gly	Phe	Thr	His	Arg	Ser	Ser	Val
12965					12970					12975				
Ala	Pro	Thr	Ser	Thr	Pro	Gly	Thr	Ser	Thr	Val	Asp	Leu	Gly	Thr
12980					12985					12990				
Ser	Gly	Thr	Pro	Ser	Ser	Leu	Pro	Ser	Pro	Thr	Thr	Ala	Val	Pro
12995					13000					13005				
Leu	Leu	Val	Pro	Phe	Thr	Leu	Asn	Phe	Thr	Ile	Thr	Asn	Leu	Gln
13010					13015					13020				
Tyr	Gly	Glu	Asp	Met	Arg	His	Pro	Gly	Ser	Arg	Lys	Phe	Asn	Thr
13025					13030					13035				
Thr	Glu	Arg	Val	Leu	Gln	Gly	Leu	Leu	Gly	Pro	Leu	Phe	Lys	Asn

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13040	13045	13050
Ser Ser Val Gly Pro Leu Tyr	Ser Gly Cys Arg Leu	Ile Ser Leu
13055	13060	13065
Arg Ser Glu Lys Asp Gly Ala	Ala Thr Gly Val Asp	Ala Ile Cys
13070	13075	13080
Thr His His Leu Asn Pro Gln	Ser Pro Gly Leu Asp	Arg Glu Gln
13085	13090	13095
Leu Tyr Trp Gln Leu Ser Gln	Met Thr Asn Gly Ile	Lys Glu Leu
13100	13105	13110
Gly Pro Tyr Thr Leu Asp Arg	Asn Ser Leu Tyr Val	Asn Gly Phe
13115	13120	13125
Thr His Arg Ser Ser Gly Leu	Thr Thr Ser Thr Pro	Trp Thr Ser
13130	13135	13140
Thr Val Asp Leu Gly Thr Ser	Gly Thr Pro Ser Pro	Val Pro Ser
13145	13150	13155
Pro Thr Thr Thr Gly Pro Leu	Leu Val Pro Phe Thr	Leu Asn Phe
13160	13165	13170
Thr Ile Thr Asn Leu Gln Tyr	Glu Glu Asn Met Gly	His Pro Gly
13175	13180	13185
Ser Arg Lys Phe Asn Ile Thr	Glu Ser Val Leu Gln	Gly Leu Leu
13190	13195	13200
Lys Pro Leu Phe Lys Ser Thr	Ser Val Gly Pro Leu	Tyr Ser Gly
13205	13210	13215
Cys Arg Leu Thr Leu Leu Arg	Pro Glu Lys Asp Gly	Val Ala Thr
13220	13225	13230
Arg Val Asp Ala Ile Cys Thr	His Arg Pro Asp Pro	Lys Ile Pro
13235	13240	13245
Gly Leu Asp Arg Gln Gln Leu	Tyr Trp Glu Leu Ser	Gln Leu Thr
13250	13255	13260
His Ser Ile Thr Glu Leu Gly	Pro Tyr Thr Leu Asp	Arg Asp Ser
13265	13270	13275
Leu Tyr Val Asn Gly Phe Thr	Gln Arg Ser Ser Val	Pro Thr Thr
13280	13285	13290
Ser Thr Pro Gly Thr Phe Thr	Val Gln Pro Glu Thr	Ser Glu Thr
13295	13300	13305
Pro Ser Ser Leu Pro Gly Pro	Thr Ala Thr Gly Pro	Val Leu Leu
13310	13315	13320
Pro Phe Thr Leu Asn Phe Thr	Ile Thr Asn Leu Gln	Tyr Glu Glu
13325	13330	13335
Asp Met Arg Arg Pro Gly Ser	Arg Lys Phe Asn Thr	Thr Glu Arg
13340	13345	13350
Val Leu Gln Gly Leu Leu Met	Pro Leu Phe Lys Asn	Thr Ser Val
13355	13360	13365
Ser Ser Leu Tyr Ser Gly Cys	Arg Leu Thr Leu Leu	Arg Pro Glu
13370	13375	13380
Lys Asp Gly Ala Ala Thr Arg	Val Asp Ala Val Cys	Thr His Arg
13385	13390	13395
Pro Asp Pro Lys Ser Pro Gly	Leu Asp Arg Glu Arg	Leu Tyr Trp
13400	13405	13410
Lys Leu Ser Gln Leu Thr His	Gly Ile Thr Glu Leu	Gly Pro Tyr
13415	13420	13425
Thr Leu Asp Arg His Ser Leu	Tyr Val Asn Gly Phe	Thr His Gln
13430	13435	13440

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Ser Ser Met Thr Thr Thr Arg Thr Pro Asp Thr Ser Thr Met His
 13445 13450 13455
 Leu Ala Thr Ser Arg Thr Pro Ala Ser Leu Ser Gly Pro Met Thr
 13460 13465 13470
 Ala Ser Pro Leu Leu Val Leu Phe Thr Ile Asn Phe Thr Ile Thr
 13475 13480 13485
 Asn Leu Arg Tyr Glu Glu Asn Met His His Pro Gly Ser Arg Lys
 13490 13495 13500
 Phe Asn Thr Thr Glu Arg Val Leu Gln Gly Leu Leu Arg Pro Val
 13505 13510 13515
 Phe Lys Asn Thr Ser Val Gly Pro Leu Tyr Ser Gly Cys Arg Leu
 13520 13525 13530
 Thr Leu Leu Arg Pro Lys Lys Asp Gly Ala Ala Thr Lys Val Asp
 13535 13540 13545
 Ala Ile Cys Thr Tyr Arg Pro Asp Pro Lys Ser Pro Gly Leu Asp
 13550 13555 13560
 Arg Glu Gln Leu Tyr Trp Glu Leu Ser Gln Leu Thr His Ser Ile
 13565 13570 13575
 Thr Glu Leu Gly Pro Tyr Thr Leu Asp Arg Asp Ser Leu Tyr Val
 13580 13585 13590
 Asn Gly Phe Thr Gln Arg Ser Ser Val Pro Thr Thr Ser Ile Pro
 13595 13600 13605
 Gly Thr Pro Thr Val Asp Leu Gly Thr Ser Gly Thr Pro Val Ser
 13610 13615 13620
 Lys Pro Gly Pro Ser Ala Ala Ser Pro Leu Leu Val Leu Phe Thr
 13625 13630 13635
 Leu Asn Phe Thr Ile Thr Asn Leu Arg Tyr Glu Glu Asn Met Gln
 13640 13645 13650
 His Pro Gly Ser Arg Lys Phe Asn Thr Thr Glu Arg Val Leu Gln
 13655 13660 13665
 Gly Leu Leu Arg Ser Leu Phe Lys Ser Thr Ser Val Gly Pro Leu
 13670 13675 13680
 Tyr Ser Gly Cys Arg Leu Thr Leu Leu Arg Pro Glu Lys Asp Gly
 13685 13690 13695
 Thr Ala Thr Gly Val Asp Ala Ile Cys Thr His His Pro Asp Pro
 13700 13705 13710
 Lys Ser Pro Arg Leu Asp Arg Glu Gln Leu Tyr Trp Glu Leu Ser
 13715 13720 13725
 Gln Leu Thr His Asn Ile Thr Glu Leu Gly Pro Tyr Ala Leu Asp
 13730 13735 13740
 Asn Asp Ser Leu Phe Val Asn Gly Phe Thr His Arg Ser Ser Val
 13745 13750 13755
 Ser Thr Thr Ser Thr Pro Gly Thr Pro Thr Val Tyr Leu Gly Ala
 13760 13765 13770
 Ser Lys Thr Pro Ala Ser Ile Phe Gly Pro Ser Ala Ala Ser His
 13775 13780 13785
 Leu Leu Ile Leu Phe Thr Leu Asn Phe Thr Ile Thr Asn Leu Arg
 13790 13795 13800
 Tyr Glu Glu Asn Met Trp Pro Gly Ser Arg Lys Phe Asn Thr Thr
 13805 13810 13815
 Glu Arg Val Leu Gln Gly Leu Leu Arg Pro Leu Phe Lys Asn Thr
 13820 13825 13830

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Ser Val Gly Pro Leu Tyr Ser Gly Cys Arg Leu Thr Leu Leu Arg
 13835 13840 13845
 Pro Glu Lys Asp Gly Glu Ala Thr Gly Val Asp Ala Ile Cys Thr
 13850 13855 13860
 His Arg Pro Asp Pro Thr Gly Pro Gly Leu Asp Arg Glu Gln Leu
 13865 13870 13875
 Tyr Leu Glu Leu Ser Gln Leu Thr His Ser Ile Thr Glu Leu Gly
 13880 13885 13890
 Pro Tyr Thr Leu Asp Arg Asp Ser Leu Tyr Val Asn Gly Phe Thr
 13895 13900 13905
 His Arg Ser Ser Val Pro Thr Thr Ser Thr Gly Val Val Ser Glu
 13910 13915 13920
 Glu Pro Phe Thr Leu Asn Phe Thr Ile Asn Asn Leu Arg Tyr Met
 13925 13930 13935
 Ala Asp Met Gly Gln Pro Gly Ser Leu Lys Phe Asn Ile Thr Asp
 13940 13945 13950
 Asn Val Met Gln His Leu Leu Ser Pro Leu Phe Gln Arg Ser Ser
 13955 13960 13965
 Leu Gly Ala Arg Tyr Thr Gly Cys Arg Val Ile Ala Leu Arg Ser
 13970 13975 13980
 Val Lys Asn Gly Ala Glu Thr Arg Val Asp Leu Leu Cys Thr Tyr
 13985 13990 13995
 Leu Gln Pro Leu Ser Gly Pro Gly Leu Pro Ile Lys Gln Val Phe
 14000 14005 14010
 His Glu Leu Ser Gln Gln Thr His Gly Ile Thr Arg Leu Gly Pro
 14015 14020 14025
 Tyr Ser Leu Asp Lys Asp Ser Leu Tyr Leu Asn Gly Tyr Asn Glu
 14030 14035 14040
 Pro Gly Pro Asp Glu Pro Pro Thr Thr Pro Lys Pro Ala Thr Thr
 14045 14050 14055
 Phe Leu Pro Pro Leu Ser Glu Ala Thr Thr Ala Met Gly Tyr His
 14060 14065 14070
 Leu Lys Thr Leu Thr Leu Asn Phe Thr Ile Ser Asn Leu Gln Tyr
 14075 14080 14085
 Ser Pro Asp Met Gly Lys Gly Ser Ala Thr Phe Asn Ser Thr Glu
 14090 14095 14100
 Gly Val Leu Gln His Leu Leu Arg Pro Leu Phe Gln Lys Ser Ser
 14105 14110 14115
 Met Gly Pro Phe Tyr Leu Gly Cys Gln Leu Ile Ser Leu Arg Pro
 14120 14125 14130
 Glu Lys Asp Gly Ala Ala Thr Gly Val Asp Thr Thr Cys Thr Tyr
 14135 14140 14145
 His Pro Asp Pro Val Gly Pro Gly Leu Asp Ile Gln Gln Leu Tyr
 14150 14155 14160
 Trp Glu Leu Ser Gln Leu Thr His Gly Val Thr Gln Leu Gly Phe
 14165 14170 14175
 Tyr Val Leu Asp Arg Asp Ser Leu Phe Ile Asn Gly Tyr Ala Pro
 14180 14185 14190
 Gln Asn Leu Ser Ile Arg Gly Glu Tyr Gln Ile Asn Phe His Ile
 14195 14200 14205
 Val Asn Trp Asn Leu Ser Asn Pro Asp Pro Thr Ser Ser Glu Tyr
 14210 14215 14220
 Ile Thr Leu Leu Arg Asp Ile Gln Asp Lys Val Thr Thr Leu Tyr

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14225	14230	14235
Lys Gly Ser Gln Leu His Asp	Thr Phe Arg Phe Cys	Leu Val Thr
14240	14245	14250
Asn Leu Thr Met Asp Ser Val	Leu Val Thr Val Lys	Ala Leu Phe
14255	14260	14265
Ser Ser Asn Leu Asp Pro Ser	Leu Val Glu Gln Val	Phe Leu Asp
14270	14275	14280
Lys Thr Leu Asn Ala Ser Phe	His Trp Leu Gly Ser	Thr Tyr Gln
14285	14290	14295
Leu Val Asp Ile His Val Thr	Glu Met Glu Ser Ser	Val Tyr Gln
14300	14305	14310
Pro Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Thr	Gln His Phe Tyr Leu	Asn Phe Thr
14315	14320	14325
Ile Thr Asn Leu Pro Tyr Ser	Gln Asp Lys Ala Gln	Pro Gly Thr
14330	14335	14340
Thr Asn Tyr Gln Arg Asn Lys	Arg Asn Ile Glu Asp	Ala Leu Asn
14345	14350	14355
Gln Leu Phe Arg Asn Ser Ser	Ile Lys Ser Tyr Phe	Ser Asp Cys
14360	14365	14370
Gln Val Ser Thr Phe Arg Ser	Val Pro Asn Arg His	His Thr Gly
14375	14380	14385
Val Asp Ser Leu Cys Asn Phe	Ser Pro Leu Ala Arg	Arg Val Asp
14390	14395	14400
Arg Val Ala Ile Tyr Glu Glu	Phe Leu Arg Met Thr	Arg Asn Gly
14405	14410	14415
Thr Gln Leu Gln Asn Phe Thr	Leu Asp Arg Ser Ser	Val Leu Val
14420	14425	14430
Asp Gly Tyr Ser Pro Asn Arg	Asn Glu Pro Leu Thr	Gly Asn Ser
14435	14440	14445
Asp Leu Pro Phe Trp Ala Val	Ile Leu Ile Gly Leu	Ala Gly Leu
14450	14455	14460
Leu Gly Val Ile Thr Cys Leu	Ile Cys Gly Val Leu	Val Thr Thr
14465	14470	14475
Arg Arg Arg Lys Lys Glu Gly	Glu Tyr Asn Val Gln	Gln Gln Cys
14480	14485	14490
Pro Gly Tyr Tyr Gln Ser His	Leu Asp Leu Glu Asp	Leu Gln
14495	14500	14505

<210> SEQ ID NO 14

<211> LENGTH: 24

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic

<400> SEQUENCE: 14

Phe Trp Ala Val Ile Leu Ile	Gly Leu Ala Gly	Leu Leu Gly	Leu Ile
1	5	10	15

Thr Cys Leu Ile Cys Gly Val Leu		
20		

<210> SEQ ID NO 15

<211> LENGTH: 32

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic

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<210> SEQ ID NO 20
<211> LENGTH: 18
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic

<400> SEQUENCE: 20

Leu Val Thr Thr Arg Arg Arg Lys Lys Glu Gly Glu Tyr Asn Val Gln
1 5 10 15

Gln Gln

<210> SEQ ID NO 21
<211> LENGTH: 18
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus

<400> SEQUENCE: 21

Thr Leu Asp Arg Lys Ser Val Phe Val Asp Gly Tyr Ser Gln Asn Arg
1 5 10 15

Asp Asp

<210> SEQ ID NO 22
<211> LENGTH: 33
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus

<400> SEQUENCE: 22

Lys Ser Tyr Phe Ser Asp Cys Gln Val Leu Ala Phe Arg Ser Val Ser
1 5 10 15

Asn Asn Asn Asn His Thr Gly Val Asp Ser Leu Cys Asn Phe Ser Pro
20 25 30

Leu

<210> SEQ ID NO 23
<211> LENGTH: 31
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus

<400> SEQUENCE: 23

Ser Leu Tyr Ser Asn Cys Arg Leu Ala Ser Leu Arg Pro Lys Lys Asn
1 5 10 15

Gly Thr Ala Thr Gly Val Asn Ala Ile Cys Ser Tyr His Gln Asn
20 25 30

<210> SEQ ID NO 24
<211> LENGTH: 402
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus

<400> SEQUENCE: 24

His Leu Ile Arg Pro Leu Val Gln Asn Glu Ser Leu Tyr Ser Asn Cys
1 5 10 15

Arg Leu Ala Ser Leu Arg Pro Lys Lys Asn Gly Thr Ala Thr Gly Val
20 25 30

Asn Ala Ile Cys Ser Tyr His Gln Asn Pro Asp His Pro Glu Leu Asp
35 40 45

Thr Gln Glu Leu Tyr Thr Lys Leu Thr Gln Leu Thr Gln Gly Val Thr
50 55 60

Gln Leu Gly Ser Tyr Met Leu Asp Gln Asn Ser Ile Tyr Val Asn Gly
65 70 75 80

-continued

Tyr Val Pro Leu Asn Ile Thr Ile Gln Gly Lys Tyr Gln Leu Asn Phe
85 90 95

Cys Ile Ile Asn Trp Asn Leu Asn Asn Thr Asp Pro Thr Ser Ser Glu
100 105 110

Tyr Ile Thr Leu Glu Arg Asp Ile Glu Asp Lys Val Thr Thr Leu Tyr
115 120 125

Thr Gly Ser Gln Leu Lys Glu Val Phe Gln Ser Cys Leu Val Thr Asn
130 135 140

Met Thr Ser Gly Ser Thr Val Val Thr Leu Glu Ala Leu Phe Ser Ser
145 150 155 160

His Leu Asp Pro Asn Leu Val Lys Gln Val Phe Leu Asn Lys Thr Leu
165 170 175

Asn Ala Ser Ser His Trp Leu Gly Ala Thr Tyr Gln Leu Lys Asp Leu
180 185 190

His Val Ile Asp Met Lys Thr Ser Ile Leu Leu Pro Ala Glu Ile Pro
195 200 205

Thr Thr Ser Ser Ser Gln His Phe Asn Leu Asn Phe Thr Ile Thr
210 215 220

Asn Leu Pro Tyr Ser Gln Asp Ile Ala Gln Pro Ser Thr Thr Lys Tyr
225 230 235 240

Gln Gln Thr Lys Arg Ser Ile Glu Asn Ala Leu Asn Gln Leu Phe Arg
245 250 255

Asn Ser Ser Ile Lys Ser Tyr Phe Ser Asp Cys Gln Val Leu Ala Phe
260 265 270

Arg Ser Val Ser Asn Asn Asn His Thr Gly Val Asp Ser Leu Cys
275 280 285

Asn Phe Ser Pro Leu Ala Arg Arg Val Asp Arg Val Ala Ile Tyr Glu
290 295 300

Glu Phe Leu Arg Met Thr His Asn Gly Thr Gln Leu Leu Asn Phe Thr
305 310 315 320

Leu Asp Arg Lys Ser Val Phe Val Asp Gly Tyr Ser Gln Asn Arg Asp
325 330 335

Asp Asp Val Met Lys Asn Ser Gly Leu Pro Phe Trp Ala Ile Ile Leu
340 345 350

Ile Cys Leu Ala Val Leu Val Leu Ile Thr Cys Leu Met Cys Cys
355 360 365

Phe Leu Val Thr Val Cys Arg Arg Lys Lys Glu Gly Asp Tyr Gln Val
370 375 380

Gln Arg His Arg Leu Ala Tyr Tyr Leu Ser His Leu Asp Leu Arg Lys
385 390 395 400

Leu Gln

<210> SEQ_ID NO 25
<211> LENGTH: 400
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 25

His Leu Leu Arg Pro Leu Phe Gln Lys Ser Ser Met Gly Pro Phe Tyr
1 5 10 15

Leu Gly Cys Gln Leu Ile Ser Leu Arg Pro Glu Lys Asp Gly Ala Ala
20 25 30

Thr Gly Val Asp Thr Thr Cys Thr Tyr His Pro Asp Pro Val Gly Pro
35 40 45

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Gly Leu Asp Ile Gln Gln Leu Tyr Trp Glu Leu Ser Gln Leu Thr His
50 55 60

Gly Val Thr Gln Leu Gly Phe Tyr Val Leu Asp Arg Asp Ser Leu Phe
65 70 75 80

Ile Asn Gly Tyr Ala Pro Gln Asn Leu Ser Ile Arg Gly Glu Tyr Gln
85 90 95

Ile Asn Phe His Ile Val Asn Trp Asn Leu Ser Asn Pro Asp Pro Thr
100 105 110

Ser Ser Glu Tyr Ile Thr Leu Leu Arg Asp Ile Gln Asp Lys Val Thr
115 120 125

Thr Leu Tyr Lys Gly Ser Gln Leu His Asp Thr Phe Arg Phe Cys Leu
130 135 140

Val Thr Asn Leu Thr Met Asp Ser Val Leu Val Thr Val Lys Ala Leu
145 150 155 160

Phe Ser Ser Asn Leu Asp Pro Ser Leu Val Glu Gln Val Phe Leu Asp
165 170 175

Lys Thr Leu Asn Ala Ser Phe His Trp Leu Gly Ser Thr Tyr Gln Leu
180 185 190

Val Asp Ile His Val Thr Glu Met Glu Ser Ser Val Tyr Gln Pro Thr
195 200 205

Ser Ser Ser Ser Thr Gln His Phe Tyr Leu Asn Phe Thr Ile Thr Asn
210 215 220

Leu Pro Tyr Ser Gln Asp Lys Ala Gln Pro Gly Thr Thr Asn Tyr Gln
225 230 235 240

Arg Asn Lys Arg Asn Ile Glu Asp Ala Leu Asn Gln Leu Phe Arg Asn
245 250 255

Ser Ser Ile Lys Ser Tyr Phe Ser Asp Cys Gln Val Ser Thr Phe Arg
260 265 270

Ser Val Pro Asn Arg His His Thr Gly Val Asp Ser Leu Cys Asn Phe
275 280 285

Ser Pro Leu Ala Arg Arg Val Asp Arg Val Ala Ile Tyr Glu Glu Phe
290 295 300

Leu Arg Met Thr Arg Asn Gly Thr Gln Leu Gln Asn Phe Thr Leu Asp
305 310 315 320

Arg Ser Ser Val Leu Val Asp Gly Tyr Ser Pro Asn Arg Asn Glu Pro
325 330 335

Leu Thr Gly Asn Ser Asp Leu Pro Phe Trp Ala Val Ile Leu Ile Gly
340 345 350

Leu Ala Gly Leu Leu Gly Val Ile Thr Cys Leu Ile Cys Gly Val Leu
355 360 365

Val Thr Thr Arg Arg Arg Lys Lys Glu Gly Glu Tyr Asn Val Gln Gln
370 375 380

Gln Cys Pro Gly Tyr Tyr Gln Ser His Leu Asp Leu Glu Asp Leu Gln
385 390 395 400

<210> SEQ ID NO 26
<211> LENGTH: 360
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic

<400> SEQUENCE: 26

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tcatgtgccg cctctggttt cacattcaat acctatgccg tgcactgggt ccggcaggct	120
ccagggaaagg gtatggatg gggtgctgc ataagaagta aaagtggaaa ttatgcaaca	180
tattatgccc attcagtgaa agacagattc accatctcca gaaatgattc acagagcatg	240
ctctatctgc aatgaacaa cctgaaaact gaggacacag ccatatatta ctgtgtgaga	300
gcgggtaaca acggggcctt tccttactgg ggccaaggga ccacggtcac cgtccctca	360

<210> SEQ ID NO 27

<211> LENGTH: 120

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic

<400> SEQUENCE: 27

Glu Val Lys Leu Glu Glu Ser Gly Gly	1	5	10	15
-------------------------------------	---	---	----	----

Ser Leu Lys Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe Asn Thr Tyr	20	25	30
---	----	----	----

Ala Val His Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Met Glu Trp Val	35	40	45
---	----	----	----

Ala Arg Ile Arg Ser Lys Ser Gly Asn Tyr Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Ala Asp	50	55	60
---	----	----	----

Ser Val Lys Asp Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asn Asp Ser Gln Ser Met	65	70	75	80
---	----	----	----	----

Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Asn Leu Lys Thr Glu Asp Thr Ala Ile Tyr	85	90	95
---	----	----	----

Tyr Cys Val Arg Ala Gly Asn Asn Gly Ala Phe Pro Tyr Trp Gly Gln	100	105	110
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Gly Thr Thr Val Thr Val Ser Ser	115	120
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<210> SEQ ID NO 28

<211> LENGTH: 330

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic

<400> SEQUENCE: 28

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atcaacttgca aggcttagcca agatattaag aagtataatg ctgggtacca acacaaggct	120
---	-----

ggaaaaactc ctcgactact catacatttc acatctacat tacagacagg catccatca	180
--	-----

aggttcagtg gacgtgggtc tgggagagac tattccttca gcatcagcaa cctggagtct	240
---	-----

gaagatattg caacttatta ttgtctacag tatgatagtc tgtacacgtt cggaggggg	300
--	-----

accaagctgg agatcaaacg ggcggccgca	330
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<210> SEQ ID NO 29

<211> LENGTH: 110

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic

<400> SEQUENCE: 29

Asp Ile Glu Leu Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Leu Gly	1	5	10	15
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Gly Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Lys Ala Ser Gln Asp Ile Lys Lys Tyr
20 25 30

Ile Ala Trp Tyr Gln His Lys Pro Gly Lys Thr Pro Arg Leu Leu Ile
35 40 45

His Phe Thr Ser Thr Leu Gln Thr Gly Ile Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly
50 55 60

Arg Gly Ser Gly Arg Asp Tyr Ser Phe Ser Ile Ser Asn Leu Glu Ser
65 70 75 80

Glu Asp Ile Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Leu Gln Tyr Asp Ser Leu Tyr Thr
85 90 95

Phe Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg Ala Ala Ala
100 105 110

<210> SEQ ID NO 30

<211> LENGTH: 14

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic

<400> SEQUENCE: 30

Lys Ser Tyr Phe Ser Asp Cys Gln Val Asn Asn Phe Arg Ser
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<210> SEQ ID NO 31

<211> LENGTH: 18

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic

<400> SEQUENCE: 31

Thr Leu Asp Arg Ser Ser Val Leu Val Asp Gly Tyr Ser Gln Asn Arg
1 5 10 15

Asp Asp

<210> SEQ ID NO 32

<211> LENGTH: 57

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: CD8 leader sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 32

atggctctcc cagtgactgc cctactgctt cccctagcgc ttctcctgca tgcagag 57

<210> SEQ ID NO 33

<211> LENGTH: 335

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: CD3 zeta chain intracellular domain

<400> SEQUENCE: 33

agagtgaagt tcagcaggag cgccagagccc cccgcgtacc agcagggcca gaaccagtc 60

tataacgacg tcaatctagg acgaagagag gagtacgtatg ttttggacaa gagacgtggc 120

cgggaccctg agatgggggg aaagccgaga aggaagaacc ctcaggaagg cctgtacaat 180

gaactgcaga aagataagat ggcggaggcc tacagtgaga ttgggtatgaa aggcgagcgc 240

cggaggggca aggggcacga tggcctttac cagggtctca gtacagccac caaggacacc 300

tacgacgcccc ttcacatgca ggccctgccc cctcg 335

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<210> SEQ ID NO 34
<211> LENGTH: 45
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: (G4S)3 serine-glycine linker

<400> SEQUENCE: 34

ggtggagggtg gatcaggtgg aggtggatct ggtggagggtg gatct      45

<210> SEQ ID NO 35
<211> LENGTH: 225
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: CD8 transmembrane domain

<400> SEQUENCE: 35

ggggccgcac ccaccacgac gccagcgccg cgaccaccaa ccccgccgcc cacgatcgcg      60
tcgcagcccc tgcgcctgcg cccagaggcg tgccggccag cggcgggggg cgcagtgcac      120
acgaggggggc tggacttcgc ctgtatatac tacatctggg cgccttggc cgggacttgt      180
ggggtccttc tcctgtcaact ggttatcacc ctttactgca accac      225

<210> SEQ ID NO 36
<211> LENGTH: 223
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: CD28 transmembrane + intracellular domains
(-STOP)

<400> SEQUENCE: 36

caattgaagt tatgtatcct cctcattacc tagacaatga gaagagcaat ggaaccatta      60
tccatgtgaa agggaaacac ctttgccaa gtcccttatt tcccgacact tctaagccct      120
tttgggtgct ggtgggggtt ggtggagtc tggcttgcta tagcttgcta gtaacagtgg      180
cctttattat ttctgggtg aggagtaaga ggagcaggct cct      223

<210> SEQ ID NO 37
<211> LENGTH: 7726
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: SFG_4H11z forward sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 37

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actcaacaat atcaccagct gaagcctata gagtacgagc catagataaa ataaaagatt      120
ttattnatgc tccagaaaaa ggggggaatg aaagacccca cctgttagtt tggcaagcta      180
gtttaagtaa cgccattttg caaggcatgg aaaaatacat aactgagaat agagaagttc      240
agatcaaggt caggaacaga tggAACAGCT gaatatggc caaacaggat atctgtgtta      300
agcagttcct gccccggctc agggccaaga acagatggaa cagctgaata tggccaaac      360
aggatatctg tggtaagcag ttccctgcccc ggctcaggcc caagaacaga tggccccag      420
atgcggtcca gcccctcagca gtttcttagag aaccatcaga tggccagg gtgcggccaaag      480
gacctgaaat gaccctgtgc cttatTTGAA ctaaccaatc agttcgcttc tcgcttcgt      540
tcgcgcgcctt ctgcctcccg agctcaataa aagagccccac aaccctcac tcggggcgcc      600

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tcattttaa tttaaaagga tcttaggtcaa gatcctttt gataatctca tgacaaaaat	3000
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ttcttgagat ctttttttc tgcgctaat ctgctgttg caaacaaaaa aaccaccgt	3120
accagegggt gtttgttgc cggtcaaga gctaccaact cttttccga aggttaactgg	3180
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acttgacgt cgattttgt gatgtcgctc agggggccg agcctatggaa aaaacgcag	3660
caacgcggcc ttttacggt tcctggcctt ttgctggcctt ttgctcaca tgtttttcc	3720
tgcggtatcc cctgattctg tggataaccg tattaccgc tttgagttag ctgataaccgc	3780
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159

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<210> SEQ ID NO 38	
<211> LENGTH: 7726	
<212> TYPE: DNA	
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence	
<220> FEATURE:	
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: SFG_4H11z reverse sequence	
<400> SEQUENCE: 38	
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aataaatcag aggtttttt ccccccttac ttctgggggt ggacatccaa accgttcgat	180
cgaatttatt gcggtaaaac gttccgtacc ttttatgtt ttgactctt tctttcaag	240
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tcgtcaagga cggggccgag tcccggtct tgtctacctt gtgcacttat acccggttg	360
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ctggacttta ctggacacg gaataaactt gattggtag tcaagcgaag agcgaagaca	540
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tcaggaggct aactgactca gcggggccat gggcacatag gttattttggg agaacgtcaa	660
cgttaggtga acaccagagc gacaaggAAC cctcccagag gagactcaact aactgtatgg	720
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cctcataagt ttacacagt atttataaag attaaaatttc tatcatagag gtaaccggaa	900
gatgaaaaag aaaataaaaaa aaaacaggag acagaaggtt aacaacaaca acaacaaca	960
aacaaacaaa caaccaacca accaattttt aaaaaatttc taggatgtga tatcaagttc	1020
gatctgataa tcgatgagac attgggtccc actggaaactt cagtagccat cgacgacaa	1080
aatcggaaagg gtgttagattc taatgtccat actcgatagt aaaaaccata taactaacta	1140
actaactaac tacacacaca cacactaaca caaacacaca cactgacact tttacacaca	1200
tacccacaca cacttacaca catacataca cacacacact cacacacaca cacacacacg	1260
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cacacacaca cacacacaca caaactttt ttataagata ccatcactt cggttgcgag	1380
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cgtcgtag gggaaagcg gtcgaccgca ttatcgcttcc tccgggggt gctagcggga	1560
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We claim:

1. An isolated antibody, or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, that specifically binds to a MUC16 polypeptide or to an antigenic portion thereof, wherein the MUC16 polypeptide is

TLDRSSVLDGYSPNRNE (SEQ ID NO:02),
wherein the antibody comprises a variable heavy ("VH") chain encoded by SEQ ID NO:06 and a variable light ("VL") chain encoded by SEQ ID NO:07.

2. The antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 1, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

3. The antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof of claim 1, wherein the antibody is a chimeric antibody.

4. A humanized antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof made by substituting, the complementarity determining regions of a first antibody into a human framework domain, wherein the humanized antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof specifically binds to a MUC16 polypeptide or to an antigenic portion thereof, wherein the first antibody specifically binds to the MUC16 polypeptide or the antigenic portion thereof, wherein the MUC16 polypeptide is TLDRSSVLDGYSPNRNE (SEQ ID NO:02), and wherein the first antibody comprises a VH chain encoded by SEQ ID NO:06 and a VL chain encoded by SEQ ID NO:07.

5. The antibody of claim 4, wherein substantially all of framework domain residues of the humanized antibody are those of a human immunoglobulin sequence, and wherein one or more of the framework domain residues are replaced by corresponding nonhuman residues.

6. The antibody or antigen-binding fragment of claim 1, wherein the antigen-binding fragment is selected from the group consisting of a Fab fragment, a F(ab')₂ fragment, and a Fv fragment.

7. The antibody or antigen-binding fragment of claim 1, wherein the antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, is covalently linked to a cytotoxic agent or a prodrug of a cytotoxic agent.

8. The antibody or antigen-binding fragment of claim 4, wherein the antibody internalizes into a cell.

9. The antibody or antigen-binding fragment of claim 4, wherein the antibody lacks specific binding to a glycosylated MUC16 extracellular domain.

10. A composition comprising (a) the antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, of claim 1 and (b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

11. A composition comprising (a) the antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, of claim 4 and (b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

12. A hybridoma cell that produces an antibody of claim 1.

13. A method for identifying a subject as having a cancer in which MUC16 is expressed, wherein said method comprises administering the antibody of claim 1 to the subject, and determining the presence and location of the antibody in the subject, wherein said antibody is labeled.

14. A method for identifying a subject as having a cancer in which MUC16 is expressed, wherein said method comprises administering the antibody of claim 4 to the subject, and determining the presence and location of the antibody in the subject, wherein said antibody is labeled.

15. The method of claim 13, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of ovarian cancer and breast cancer.

16. The method of claim 14, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of ovarian cancer and breast cancer.

17. An ex vivo method for identifying a subject as having a cancer in which MUC16 is expressed, wherein said method comprises

(a) obtaining a first sample from a first subject;
(b) contacting the first sample with the antibody of claim 1; and
(c) determining whether the antibody has an increased level of binding to the first sample as compared to a control sample lacking the disease.

18. The ex vivo method of claim 17, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of ovarian cancer and breast cancer.

19. An ex vivo method for identifying a subject as having a cancer in which MUC16 is expressed, wherein said method comprises

(a) obtaining a first sample from a first subject;
(b) contacting the first sample with the antibody of claim 4; and
(c) determining whether the antibody has an increased level of binding to the first sample as compared to a control sample lacking the disease.

20. The ex vivo method of claim 19, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of ovarian cancer and breast cancer.

21. A single chain variable fragment (scFv) comprising a VH chain sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:06 and a VL chain sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:07.

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22. A chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) comprising the scFv of claim 21.

23. The CAR of claim 22, comprising in amino- to carboxy-terminal order: a human CD8 leader peptide, the scFv comprising the VH chain sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:06 and the VL chain sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:07, a human CD8 hinge domain, a human CD8 transmembrane domain, and a CD3-zeta signaling domain.

24. The CAR of claim 22, consisting essentially of, in amino- to carboxy-terminal order: a human CD8 leader peptide, the scFv comprising the VH chain sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:06 and the VL chain sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:07, a human CD8 hinge domain, a human CD8 transmembrane domain, and a CD3-zeta signaling domain.

25. The CAR of claim 22, comprising in amino- to carboxy-terminal order: a human CD8 leader peptide, the scFv comprising the VH chain sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:06 and the VL chain sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:07, a human CD28 transmembrane domain, a human CD28 intracellular domain, and a CD3-zeta signaling domain.

26. A T cell expressing the CAR of claim 22.

27. A T cell expressing the CAR of claim 23.

28. A T cell expressing the CAR of claim 24.

29. A T cell expressing the CAR of claim 25.

30. A method for treating a cancer in which MUC16 is expressed, comprising administering to a subject the antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof of claim 1.

31. A method for treating a cancer in which MUC16 is expressed, comprising administering to a subject the T cell of claim 26.

32. A method for treating a cancer in which MUC16 is expressed, comprising administering to a subject the T cell of claim 27.

33. A method for treating a cancer in which MUC16 is expressed, comprising administering to a subject the T cell of claim 28.

34. A method for treating a cancer in which MUC16 is expressed, comprising administering to a subject the T cell of claim 29.

35. The method of claim 31, wherein the administering is intraperitoneally or intravenously.

36. The method of claim 32, wherein the administering is intraperitoneally or intravenously.

37. The method of claim 33, wherein the administering is intraperitoneally or intravenously.

38. The method of claim 34, wherein the administering is intraperitoneally or intravenously.

39. The method of claim 30, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of ovarian cancer and breast cancer.

40. The method of claim 31, wherein the cancer is ovarian cancer.

41. The method of claim 32, wherein the cancer is ovarian cancer.

42. The method of claim 33, wherein the cancer is ovarian cancer.

43. The method of claim 34, wherein the cancer is ovarian cancer.

44. The method of claim 30, which further comprises detecting a reduction in one or more symptoms of the disease after the administering step.

45. A method for treating a cancer in which MUC16 is expressed, comprising administering to a subject the antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof of claim 2.

46. A method for treating a cancer in which MUC16 is expressed, comprising administering to a subject the antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof of claim 3.

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47. A method for treating a cancer in which MUC16 is expressed, comprising administering to a subject the antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof of claim 4.

48. A method for treating a cancer in which MUC16 is expressed, comprising administering to a subject the antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof of claim 5.

49. A method for treating a cancer in which MUC16 is expressed, comprising administering to a subject the antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof of claim 6.

50. A method for treating a cancer in which MUC16 is expressed, comprising administering to a subject the antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof of claim 7.

51. A method for treating a cancer in which MUC16 is expressed, comprising administering to a subject the antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof of claim 8.

52. A method for treating a cancer in which MUC16 is expressed, comprising administering to a subject the antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof of claim 9.

53. The method of claim 45, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of ovarian cancer and breast cancer.

54. The method of claim 46, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of ovarian cancer and breast cancer.

55. The method of claim 47, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of ovarian cancer and breast cancer.

56. The method of claim 48, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of ovarian cancer and breast cancer.

57. The method of claim 49, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of ovarian cancer and breast cancer.

58. The method of claim 50, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of ovarian cancer and breast cancer.

59. The method of claim 51, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of ovarian cancer and breast cancer.

60. The method of claim 52, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of ovarian cancer and breast cancer.

61. The CAR of claim 22, consisting essentially of, in amino- to carboxy-terminal order: a human CD8 leader peptide, the scFv comprising the VH chain sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:06 and the VL chain sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:07, a human CD28 transmembrane domain, a human CD28 intracellular domain, and a CD3-zeta signaling domain.

62. A T cell expressing the CAR of claim 61.

63. A method for treating a cancer in which MUC16 is expressed, comprising administering to a subject the T cell of claim 62.

64. The method of claim 63, wherein the administering is intraperitoneally or intravenously.

65. The method of claim 63, wherein the cancer is ovarian cancer.

66. The CAR of claim 22, comprising in amino- to carboxy-terminal order: a human CD8 leader peptide, a VH chain sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:06, a spacer encoded by SEQ ID NO:34, a VL chain sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:07, a human CD8 hinge domain, a human CD8 transmembrane domain, and a CD3-zeta signaling domain.

67. The CAR of claim 22, comprising in amino- to carboxy-terminal order: a human CD8 leader peptide, a VH chain sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:06, a spacer encoded by SEQ ID NO:34, a VL chain sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:07, a human CD28 transmembrane domain, a human CD28 intracellular domain, and a CD3-zeta signaling domain.

68. A T cell expressing the CAR of claim 66.

69. A T cell expressing the CAR of claim 67.

70. A method for treating a cancer in which MUC16 is expressed, comprising administering to a subject the T cell of claim 68.

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71. A method for treating a cancer in which MUC16 is expressed, comprising administering to a subject the T cell of claim 69.

72. The method of claim 70, wherein the administering is intraperitoneally or intravenously. 5

73. The method of claim 71, wherein the administering is intraperitoneally or intravenously.

74. The method of claim 70, wherein the cancer is ovarian cancer.

75. The method of claim 71, wherein the cancer is ovarian 10 cancer.

* * * * *

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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 9,169,328 B2
APPLICATION NO. : 13/635090
DATED : October 27, 2015
INVENTOR(S) : David Spriggs et al.

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

On the Title Page:

The first or sole Notice should read --

Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)
by 184 days.

Signed and Sealed this
Eighth Day of November, 2016



Michelle K. Lee
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 9,169,328 B2
APPLICATION NO. : 13/635090
DATED : October 27, 2015
INVENTOR(S) : David Spriggs and Dharmarao Thapi

Page 1 of 2

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

In the Drawings

Figure 25 is omitted, and should be introduced after Figure 24 (sheet 64 of 64) as sheet 65.

In the Claims

CLAIM 5: Column 179, line 48, "framework" should read --the framework--.

CLAIM 17: Column 180, line 44, "front" should read --from--.

CLAIM 30: Column 181, line 26, "fir" should read --for--.

CLAIM 38: Column 181, line 48, "intravenously" should read --intravenously--.

CLAIM 55: Column 182, line 24, "fro" should read --from--.

Signed and Sealed this
Thirteenth Day of December, 2016



Michelle K. Lee
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

U.S. Patent

Oct. 27, 2015

Sheet 65 of 65

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